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Algeria	4,600 Dhs	Iraq	115 Kials	Oman	5,600 Kobs
Austria	22 Dls	Iraq	NS 2,300	Portugal	125 Escs
Bahrain	4,700 Dhs	Ireland	1,000 Pts	Qatar	4,500 Rials
Bangladesh	50 Bt	Italy	1,000 Lira	Saudi Arabia	7,200 R.
Canada	C\$ 1.95	Jamaica	500 Dls	Sudan	2,000 Dls
Cyprus	C\$ 0.85	Kuwait	500 Frs	Syria	125 P.
Danmark	10,000 Dks	Liberia	1,000 Dls	Tunisia	600 S.D.
Egypt	ES 200	Lithuania	50 L.L.	Venezuela	1,000 P.
Finland	100 Dls	Madagascar	100 M.	Yemen	1,000 P.
France	7,617 F	Mali	25 Cents	Turkey	TL 10,000 Fr.
Germany	2,70 D.M.	Morocco	800 Dhs	U.A.E.	1,000 Dhs
Great Britain	£1.55	Netherlands	3,00 U.S. M.	U.S.A.	\$10 D.
Greece	110 Dr.	Norway	1,000 Nkr.	Yugoslavia	100 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887



BEIRUT FORCE — Syrian troops deployed in West Beirut manning a checkpoint Thursday. A Syrian general said all 75 militia offices there are closed. Page 2

Regan's Dismissal Is Urged

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — "The president's heart overcame his good judgment," said Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia, in expressing a major theme as lawmakers commented on the Tower Commission report.

Initial reaction among both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and the House of Representatives placed most of the blame on the National Security Council and the White House staff for what Senator Bob Dole called "colossal blunders."

The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, took the brunt of the criticism and there was almost unanimous agreement that he should resign or be dismissed. Mr. Regan had been under pressure to resign before the report came out.

"The president," said Mr. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate minority leader, "ought to get the moving van in there."

"Don Regan had unlimited access to the president," said Representative Danny L. Burton, "and that was one of the major problems."

"The chief of staff should be removed," said Mr. Burton, Republican of Indiana and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Regan had been under considerable pressure to resign before the report came out.

Edward F. Feighan, another member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, termed the report "a compelling instruction to President Reagan that he should dismiss Donald Regan as chief of staff immediately."

The Ohio Democrat called Mr. Regan "the single individual who is most responsible" and said he must leave if President Ronald Reagan is to convince Congress and the country he is able and intends to take over the reins of this government for the next 18 months.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, in a speech on the House floor, criticized "ideological cowboys" at the White House "who took things into their own hands and messed up."

This theme was expressed, too, by former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, who said, "Our vital national interests have been compromised by officials who didn't respect our law."

The president, in contrast, was treated almost gently, with his major faults described as sins of omission. Mr. Hart called him "a president sadly detached from the facts."

Mr. Dole said the "president didn't do things wrong but he didn't force review of procedure and process, something he should have done." He added, "I am confident he'll now take the necessary steps to rectify the real problem the report reveals."

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona and a member of the Senate intelligence committee, said Mr. Reagan "had made mistakes."

See TEST, Page 4



President Ronald Reagan holding a copy of the report of the Tower Commission.

The Commission's Key Findings

• President Ronald Reagan and his aids "made major policy mistakes" in dealing with Iran, in a misguided attempt to swap arms for hostages.

• Officials at the NSC produced a dozen versions of what happened that misled President Reagan and the American public.

• The Iran initiative ran directly counter to the administration's stated policies of refusing to bar-gain with terrorists.

• There is "considerable evidence" that profits from the arms sale were diverted to the rebels

fighting the Nicaraguan government, but the money could not be traced because key former administration officials failed to appear before the panel.

• The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "shares" in the responsibility for the runaway policies of the National Security Council.

• Evidence suggests that William J. Casey, the CIA director at the time, received information about the possible diversion of funds to the contras almost a month before the diversion was disclosed.

(UPI)



William J. Casey
John M. Poindexter
Donald Regan

'shared responsibility'
'jailed grievously'
'primary responsibility'

Brazil Expected to Outline Plan on Debt Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — Brazilian officials reportedly will present a five-point plan to resolve their nation's debt crisis, including new loans, a review of repayment terms and an austerity program, when they meet with U.S. and European government officials starting Friday.

Brazil's Globo television network, citing unnamed government sources, said Finance Minister Silvano Fumaro would call for a review of repayment terms for the country's entire \$109 billion debt, including loans from governments

and multinational agencies, in return for monitoring by the International Monetary Fund and \$400 in new loans from the agency.

Finance Ministry aides said Thursday that Mr. Fumaro and the central bank president, Francisco Gómez, are to fly to the United States on Thursday night. They did not give details of their program in New York and Washington or of further contacts scheduled next week in West Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Britain, except to say they would meet with the U.S. Treasury secretary, James

A. Baker 3d, and the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

Brazil last week suspended dollar interest payments on the \$66 billion it owes to foreign banks. In a separate development on Thursday, Brazil's federal government said it would not repay short-term loans from foreign banks unless those banks renew Brazil's credit. It also took over deficit-ridden central banks in five states.

The developments in Brazil came amid other important developments affecting debtors in Latin America:

• Chile reached agreement with its bank lenders Thursday on a \$10.6 billion refinancing package that gives it the second-lowest interest rate for a Latin American debt restructuring. (Page 18)

• Venezuela and its bank advisory committee agreed in principle on revision to the terms of a \$2.1 billion debt-rescheduling package signed last February, bankers said Thursday, without disclosing details. Venezuela's total debt is \$35 billion.

• Mexico set a deadline of

See DEBT, Page 18

France Takes Option to Buy More AWACS

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Defense Minister André Giraud, announcing the signing of a contract with Boeing Co. to purchase three early-warning radar planes, said Thursday that France may later order two additional AWACS.

The cost of the three AWACS, the acronym for airborne warning and control system, will total \$550 million for delivery in 1990 or 1991. Delivery of the planes to France will coincide with the delivery of six AWACS to Britain. Mr. Giraud said at a news conference.

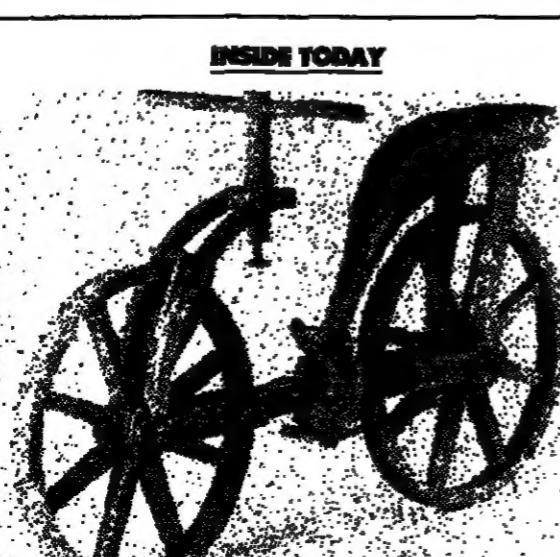
The possibility of an additional order from the American company came as a surprise.

"The option for the other two planes will be for possible supplementary requirements," Mr. Giraud said.

He emphasized that the AWACS would be operated both "independently" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and on an "interoperational" basis within NATO.

Defense Ministry officials said that France had long regarded a modern surveillance system as essential for missions in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

"We now have that capacity for our use, and within NATO," a man said AWACS, Page 4



MUSEUM PIECE — This sketch of a bicycle — a surprise to scholars when it was found among the papers of Leonardo da Vinci — is part of the collection in a museum in the artist's hometown in Italy. Page 12.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Morocco and Polisario guerrillas claimed victory in fighting in the northeast part of the Western Sahara. Page 2.

■ Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has praised Poland for its handling of dissent. Page 4.

■ The Kremlin has turned its reforming energies toward improvement of the legal system. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Orders plunged by 7.5 percent for durable goods at U.S. factories in January. Page 15.

■ South Korea plans a buying spree in the United States because of the dollar's decline against the yen. Page 15.

See ARM, Page 4

Dutch Trial: Theology vs. Rights

By Peter Maas
International Herald Tribune

UTRECHT, the Netherlands — The Vatican's conservative doctrine on homosexuality and feminism, a source of deep conflict among Roman Catholics, is on trial in a court of law.

Cardinal Adriani Simonis, prime minister of the Dutch Roman Catholic Church, is being sued by a group of feminist theologians and a homo-sexuals' rights organization. In separate cases, they contend that his religious teachings are discriminatory.

The cases appear to represent part of a growing trend of resistance to the conservative teachings of Pope John Paul II. In Central

and South America, the Vatican faces a challenge from liberation theology, which calls on priests to actively support rebellions of the oppressed.

In the United States, the pope's social agenda has caused unease on several fronts. For example, there have been protests against the Holy See's opposition to abortion under any circumstances.

In their lawsuits, the two Dutch groups are seeking court orders barring Cardinal Simonis from publicly preaching his belief that homosexuality is unnatural, and that women are inferior to men. Arguments were heard in court here last week, and verdicts are expected next week.

"This is about how the Catholic Church proclaims its faith, and to what extent freedom of religion collides with other fundamental rights," said Marjet De Jong, spokeswoman for Cardinal Simonis.

"This is very important for Rome," another church official said. "It's a test case."

In the Netherlands, the pope's fervent condemnation of homosexuality and feminism has clashed with the liberal attitudes of the Dutch.

The trials mark the accumulation of several years of tension here over the rightward drift of the Holy See. Some Catholics say Cardinal

See CHURCH, Page 4



Cardinal Adrianus Simonis

Conservative Think Tanks Underpin Thatcher's Assault on Labor Party

By Warren Gertler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what is nearly certain to be an election year, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her senior political aides have begun to draft a far-reaching campaign manifesto, according to sources close to Mrs. Thatcher.

While the forging of the Conservatives' election platform is being carried out in secret sessions, a handful of private, conservative think tanks just blocks from 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's residence, are providing cerebral ammunition to win the "battle of ideas" against the Labor opposition.

Affectionately or not, they have been dubbed "Thatcher's Commandos."

"Our goal is to win the battle of ideas," said David Willetts, 30, a director at the Center for Policy Studies.

"Our objective is to change the long-held perception in the U.K. about the inherent rationality of state intervention, about the power of the state to improve things," said Mr. Willetts, who was until recently a member of Mrs.

Thatcher's internal think tank, known as the Policy Unit, before moving to the Center for Policy Studies.

Mrs. Thatcher, aiming for a third term in power, has said she hopes to "get rid of Socialism as a second force" in British politics over the course of one or two more terms of Conservative government.

In an interview in November with the Financial Times, Mrs. Thatcher said that a realignment in British politics was within reach, one that might leave just two parties that "fundamentally believed that political freedom had to be backed by economic freedom."

In 1974, before becoming Conservative Party chairman, Mrs. Thatcher helped found the Center for Policy Studies as an independent sounding board for free-market monetarist ideas.

"There were no conservative think tanks in Britain until the mid-1970s, with the exception of the anti-state Institute of Economic Affairs established in the '50s," said Frank Johnson, the political commentator for The Times of London. "And they have had their impact."

"They argued, against the dominant orthodoxy," Mr. Johnson said, "that the miners' union could be defeated. Mrs. Thatcher took their advice, fought the miners and won. The think tanks have also had immense impact on the government's privatization program, prevailing against the view that privatization on such a scale would fail because of a lack of will in the bureaucracy."

On the question of tax reductions, a Center of Policy Studies proposal in October 1985 to establish personal investment plans — giving individuals some of the tax advantages received by large corporate pension funds — was adopted in slightly altered form by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, in the budget for the 1987 fiscal year.

A visitor to the Center for Policy Studies is struck by how small an operation it is in relation to its impact on the government's policies on deregulation, denationalization, trade-union relations and taxation.

The center, near Buckingham Palace in an 18th-century brick house, has three full-time staff members and an annual budget of less than £250,000 (\$383,000) which goes to salaries and the cost of publications. Individuals and corporations are the source of the funds, center officials say.

Unlike leading think tanks in the United States, including the center-right American Enterprise Institute and the center-left Brookings Institution in Washington, British think tanks have remained skeletal operations that serve mainly to assign essays to scholars and other outside experts.

"We're delightfully amateur," said John Redwood, a Conservative Party candidate for Parliament and long-term associate of the Center for Policy Studies.

Mr. Redwood said the center can operate on a small budget because of its ability to attract outside scholars more devoted to the Conservative cause than concerned about pay.

"The last thing we want," he said, "is to have 100 high-paid Ph.D.s cooped up in a glass tank totally removed from the reality of the nation."

The Adam Smith Institute, a major intellectual force behind the government's denationalization — to split up and sell the Post Office — has provoked debate. Sir Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office, insisted that if the Post Office is to be denationalized after the next election, "the better course is to keep the business whole."

Robin Cook, a Labor Party member of Parliament and a spokesman on economic affairs, said that conservative think tanks have faded in significance.

"The think tanks were very influential in the first term" of Mrs. Thatcher's government, he said. "As they provided allies to the prime minister, who was trying to move to the right against the centrist members of her cabinet."

"But they've clearly been less significant in the second term," he said, "because she is so firmly in the saddle."

Mr. Cook said that he regretted the absence of established, independent think tanks that support Labor's positions.

"There are always people on the right willing to put up the money," Mr. Cook said. "That support doesn't exist here on the left."

Morocco and Polisario Claim Victory in Clash

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — Polisario guerrillas and the Moroccan Army both claimed victory Thursday after fighting their first major battle in two years in the Western Sahara. Morocco said it repulsed a "massive attack" Wednesday near the Algerian frontier in which the guerrillas used more than 100 armored vehicles.

The Polisario Front said that Moroccan defenses were breached and that hundreds of Moroccan soldiers were "put out of action."

The official Algerian press agency APS reported Thursday that the guerrillas had shown reports 83 Moroccans captured in the battle.

It was the first time since January 1985 that Morocco has reported a major thrust by the guerrillas, who are fighting for independence for the former Spanish colony.

Friday is the 11th anniversary of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, as the Algerian-backed Polisario Front calls the territory.

The fighting in the northeast flared at a time when diplomats say

that Morocco has shifted substantial numbers of troops hundreds of miles to the south.

Moroccan Army engineers in the south are building the latest extension of the defensive lines that in recent years have locked the guerrillas out of much of the disputed Western Sahara. The lines consist of six-foot-high (two-meter-high) ridges of sand and rock protected with minefields and electronic sensors.

The lines now run for about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from north to south. Foreign military attachés who have visited the area say they enable Morocco's 80,000 troops to control two-thirds of the territory, including the towns and phosphate mines.

The defense lines are now being extended southward to enclose the remaining third of the territory and deny the Polisario access to the Atlantic. The guerrillas attacked four vessels in January.

In communiques published Wednesday night and Thursday morning, neither side gave a precise count of casualties in the latest battle.

According to the Moroccans, the attack was launched before dawn between Al Fariya and Al Massas, an oasis 25 miles west of the border opposite Tindouf. Tindouf is an Algerian town where the guerrillas have their main rear bases.

The Moroccans said the attackers fielded about 110 armored vehicles and Soviet-built SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles in an attempt to breach defense lines. There were no reports of Moroccan aircraft shot down.

The attack was repelled, and Moroccan forces "dominate the situation throughout the length of the defense line," an official military statement said.

The Polisario Front's account, distributed through APS, also reported a battle near Fariya. It said that "hundreds of Moroccan soldiers were put out of action" when the guerrillas penetrated deep inside their defenses.

The fighting on Wednesday coincided with a flurry of diplomatic activity to seek a political settlement through a referendum. The people of the sparsely populated territory would be asked whether they would prefer to be Moroccan or independent.

Morocco favors a United Nations-sponsored referendum but rejects Polisario demands that it withdraw its troops, administration and settlers before the vote.



Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

France Indicts 4 Terrorist Suspects

The Associated Press

PARIS — Four alleged leaders of Direct Action, the French terrorist organization, were indicted Thursday on charges including possession of arms and explosives.

The four were arrested Saturday at a farmhouse near the Loire Valley city of Orléans.

The suspects — Jean-Marc Rouillon, Nathalie Menigon, Josée Aubron and Georges Cipriani — are allegedly among the founders of the organization. Direct Action has claimed the assassinations of Georges Besse, president of the Renault auto company, and General René Audran, France's arms procurement chief, as well as attempts to kidnap American and Israeli diplomats in France.

■ **Ex-Hostage Testifies**

A Frenchman taken hostage in Lebanon in 1985 said Thursday that his captors told him they were members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Forces who wanted to exchange him for a colleague.

imprisoned in France, The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Gilles Peyrolles, who was freed after nine days, testified at the trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, who is accused of ordering other members of the group to carry out assassinations of American and Israeli diplomats in France.

Mr. Peyrolles, who was director of the French cultural center in Tripoli, Lebanon, when he was kidnapped in March 1985, said his captors told them they were negotiating "to liberate their comrade, who was unjustly arrested."

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All four were charged with association with criminals in relation to

terrorism, infractions of laws on possession of arms, munitions and explosives, forging and using forged documents and receiving stolen documents. Mr. Rouillon was also charged with theft.

The charges enable the four to be held while investigators continue inquiries into their operations.

Miss Mengon and Miss Aubron were sought nationwide after two women shot and killed Mr. Besse outside his Paris home in November.

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(AP, UPI)

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THE IRAN CONTRA AFFAIR: Panel criticizes policy amid developments on secret contra fund, concern over Gates

North's Documents Offer Clearer Picture Of Contra Funding

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Tower commission found documents in the safe of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North suggesting that tens of millions of dollars were provided to the Nicaraguan rebels and others through a private network of corporations and nonprofit organizations that Colonel North helped organize.

The network operated under the name of Project Democracy.

While it was previously known that Colonel North had ties to some of the organizations in the network, an elaborate flow chart containing 23 organizations and their interconnections was found in the colonel's safe.

The commission report, in noting the diagram, said that "contributions appeared to have been channeled through a series of nonprofit organizations that North apparently had a hand in organizing."

The commission found two memos by Colonel North hinting that President Ronald Reagan had some knowledge of the network's activities, but the commission did not elaborate on the memos.

Unable to obtain bank records or other key financial documents, the commission did not reconstruct how the rebels, or contras, were financed. Nor was the commission able to determine whether any of the proceeds from the sale of arms to Iran were diverted for the contras.

In a July 16, 1986, memo obtained by the commission, Colonel North said that Project Democracy had assets worth over \$4.5 million, including six aircraft, ships, boats, warehouses and an airfield.

Tens of millions of dollars in contributions moved through the various organizations cited in Colonel North's flow chart, according to information in the report, but the precise sources and uses of these funds was not uncovered.

With regard to the Iran arms sale, the commission found that after the Central Intelligence Agency was paid \$11.2 million there was \$19.8 million in funds that were "unaccounted for and available for diversion."

In addition, the commission report noted that in November 1985 Iran provided \$64.7 million to Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian middleman for an aborted sale of Hawk missiles. The commission was unable to determine what happened to \$59.7 million of that money.

■ North Called Key Figure

Robert Pear and Richard L. Berke of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Colonel North was the central figure in an elaborate operation that collected millions of dollars from conservative contributors who were told they were assisting

the Nicaraguan rebels, according to a private fund-raiser.

But the fund-raiser, Jane E. McLaughlin, said in an interview that she believed that much of the money was diverted by unidentified intermediaries before it got to the rebels, or contras.

From Jan. 15, 1986, to Jan. 5 of this year, Ms. McLaughlin worked for Carl R. Channell, a fund-raiser for conservative causes.

Shortly after leaving her job, she said, she offered to tell her story to federal law enforcement authorities because she believed that "something was very wrong." She has been interviewed for about 25 hours by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation working for Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair.

Wednesday, Ms. McLaughlin contended that Colonel North was the central figure in raising money through Mr. Channell's network of private foundations and political action committees.

Ms. McLaughlin said she had not talked to the Tower Commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan to investigate the role of the National Security Council in U.S. arms sales.

She explained Wednesday, for the first time, why she had concluded that Colonel North was "instrumental in the fund-raising process" and she raised questions about what had happened to the money. "I do not believe the money we raised ever directly helped the Nicaraguan freedom fighters," she said.

In an interview, Ms. McLaughlin said Mr. Channell invited potential contributors to the White House for meetings with Colonel North.

She said she believed that some of the contributions, although they were described as being for humanitarian purposes, were used to provide military supplies and equipment to the contras. In addition, she said, Mr. Channell established a foundation late last year to help finance travel in Central America by Colonel North.

Ms. McLaughlin said she clearly understood that the contributions were to be used for military purposes, although she did not hear Mr. Channell say so explicitly.

She said Mr. Channell's fund raising for the contras included an operation that was known in his office as Project Toys. Money donated by wealthy conservatives was deposited in bank accounts of the National Endowment for the Preservation of Liberty, a private nonprofit corporation of which Mr. Channell was president and chairman.

The endowment then transferred large sums to International Business Communications, a public affairs and political consulting concern, she said.

The Major Questions

Robert Pear and Richard L. Berke of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Colonel North was the central figure in an elaborate operation that collected millions of dollars from conservative contributors who were told they were assisting

indications that North was involved in an effort, over time, to conceal or withhold important information at a news conference.

Was President Ronald Reagan aware of the diversion of funds from the sale of arms to Iran to the rebels in Nicaragua?

Nothing led the commission to believe that Mr. Reagan knew about the diversion of funds, an operation apparently run by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North "largely outside the orbit of the U.S. government." The national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and his successor, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, knew about it, the report said, but there was no hint that anyone discussed the matter with Mr. Reagan.

Was there a White House cover-up attempt?

The commission said that when the Iran affair first surfaced in November, Mr. Reagan tried to avoid making too many details public out of concern for American hostages and Iranians who had cooperated. But the president "did not, we believe, intend to mislead the American public or cover up unlawful conduct."

However, Mr. McFarlane testified that he and members of the National Security Council staff concocted a "chronology" of events that "obscured essential facts" in order to protect Mr. Reagan. In addition, "the board found

that North was involved in an effort, over time, to conceal or withhold important information at a news conference.

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Israel Pushed Arms Sales, Panel Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Tower commission report generally treats Israel lightly for its role in the U.S. policy of selling arms to Iran but says that Israel pressed the program on the Reagan administration in pursuit of its own interests.

The report indicates that the involvement of Israeli officials and agents was central to creating the policy and keeping it alive in 1985-86 despite setbacks and the doubts of President Ronald Reagan's advisers.

It is unclear, the report says, whether Israel initiated the program or Washington solicited Israeli cooperation. The report implies that Tel Aviv was not cooperative in helping the panel find out.

"Without the benefit of the views of the Israeli officials involved, it is hard to know the facts," the report says.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his predecessor in the Israeli coalition government, Shimon Peres, have said that the Reagan administration acted on its own initiative in selling arms to Iran as part of the effort to win the release of American hostages in Lebanon. They have said that Israel supported the arms sales because of its friendship with the United States.

A key figure in setting the policy in motion was Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian arms merchant living in Europe who in 1983 became the United States' major source of intelligence about Iran. His credibility was attacked by the Central

The Members of the Tower Commission



Brent Scowcroft, 61, was once described by President Jimmy Carter as the best person ever to serve as national security adviser. A retired air force general, he succeeded Henry A. Kissinger as national security adviser in the Ford administration. He previously headed a commission to look into the vulnerability of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Edmund S. Muskie, 72, is a former U.S. senator from Maine. He was a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination and served as secretary of state under Mr. Carter. He is a partner in Washington law firm specializing in international law and serves as chairman of a Democratic Party think tank, the Center for National Policy.

John G. Tower, 61, is a conservative former U.S. senator from Texas who has often been mentioned as a possible secretary of state or a chief foreign policy adviser to President Ronald Reagan. Now a university lecturer and defense consultant based in Dallas, he served as Mr. Reagan's chief negotiator in arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva until May 1986.

TOWER: Reagan, Top Aides Sharply Criticized for 'Major Policy Mistakes'

(Continued from Page 1)

State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, both members of the National Security Council, for a "failure of responsibility" to block a program they both opposed.

Although the report confirmed that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger repeatedly objected to the arms dealings and were not aware of important aspects of the policy, it said they failed to intervene vigorously enough to prevent what had happened.

"Instead, they simply distanced themselves from the program," the report said.

In receiving the report, Mr. Reagan said he would "carefully study" the 304-page document and give his response in a speech next week. He is expected to address the nation in a television broadcast Tuesday night.

The president, who expressed his pride in the work of "this distinguished board," said that the report "fulfills my commitment to get the facts and share them with the American people." He added: "I ordered full disclosure of what we then knew."

"On this score," he said, "neither the NSC adviser nor the chief of staff deserve high marks."

Of Mr. Reagan, who has been under heavy pressure to resign and is expected to do so in a few days, the report said:

"More than almost any chief of staff of recent memory, he asserted personal control over the White House staff and sought to extend this control to the national security adviser. He was personally active in national security affairs and attended almost all of the relevant meetings regarding the Iran initiative.

"He, as much as anyone, should have insisted that an orderly process be observed. In addition, he especially should have ensured that plans were made for handing any public disclosure of the initiative."

The report continued: "He must bear primary responsibility for the chaos that descended upon the White House when such disclosure did occur."

Mr. Carlucci said that he informed the Tower panel at the start of its inquiry of the general nature of the changes he planned to make at the National Security Council, and that he had reported to the commission on Feb. 20 on what he had done.

"They indicated no problems with what I intended to do," Mr. Carlucci said.

When did Mr. Reagan authorize the arms sales?

Mr. Reagan does not remember when he approved the operation. The board believes it was probably before the first shipment of arms by Israel on Aug. 30, 1985. "But that's a subjective judgment," Mr. Tower said.

The council's review of authorizations for covert action, or "findings," is aimed at determining whether each secret activity is consistent with U.S. policy, whether it is necessary or whether some other, nonsecret activity could do the same job, Mr. Carlucci said.

Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Mr. Reagan had been too remote from Iran policy, other foreign policy and domestic policy.

"His decision-making was flawed and out of that came a flawed policy," the Georgia Democrat said. "The president can recover," he said, adding that it would be "for the good of the country."

Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, another member of the Senate intelligence committee, said the report brought out "the president's fixation on the hostages" and the "humanitarian aspects" of his motivation.

The Tower report left "many unanswered questions," said Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama. He said he hoped the special Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, of which he is a member, would explore those questions.

The chairman of the House inquiry, Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, said the Tower report showed "there was a flawed process" and that there "remains a very incomplete understanding of events."

Gates's Confirmation In Deeper Trouble as Contradictions Surface

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmation of Robert M. Gates as director of central intelligence, already in danger, appeared to be further jeopardized Thursday by the Tower commission's conclusion that the Central Intelligence Agency had worked closely with staff members of the National Security Council in preparing a key 1985 assessment of the situation in Iran.

■ Early Vote Sought

Walter Pincus and Bob Woodward of *The Washington Post* reported earlier:

Senator Boren raised the possibility of deeper problems for Mr. Gates's confirmation Wednesday when he said he would call for an early vote on the nomination.

Senate sources said an early vote could doom Mr. Gates's chances of confirmation because of questions about his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Meanwhile, a Republican member of the committee, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, urged President Reagan to consider withdrawing Mr. Gates's nomination. He suggested to reporters that Mr. Gates's behavior should be seen in the context of a pattern "of calculated concealment."

Mr. Boren said he would ask the committee to vote yes or no on Mr. Gates or ask Mr. Reagan to withdraw his name from nomination, although other senators have suggested that Mr. Gates remain as acting head of the Central Intelligence Agency while inquiries by congressional committees and a special counsel continue into the Iran-contra affair.

Leaving Mr. Gates as "interim acting director for a prolonged period of time" would not be "good for national security interests," Mr. Boren said.

On Tuesday several Republican and Democratic senators called for a delay in voting on Mr. Gates until the Senate has a clearer picture of his involvement in events related to the Iran-contra affair.

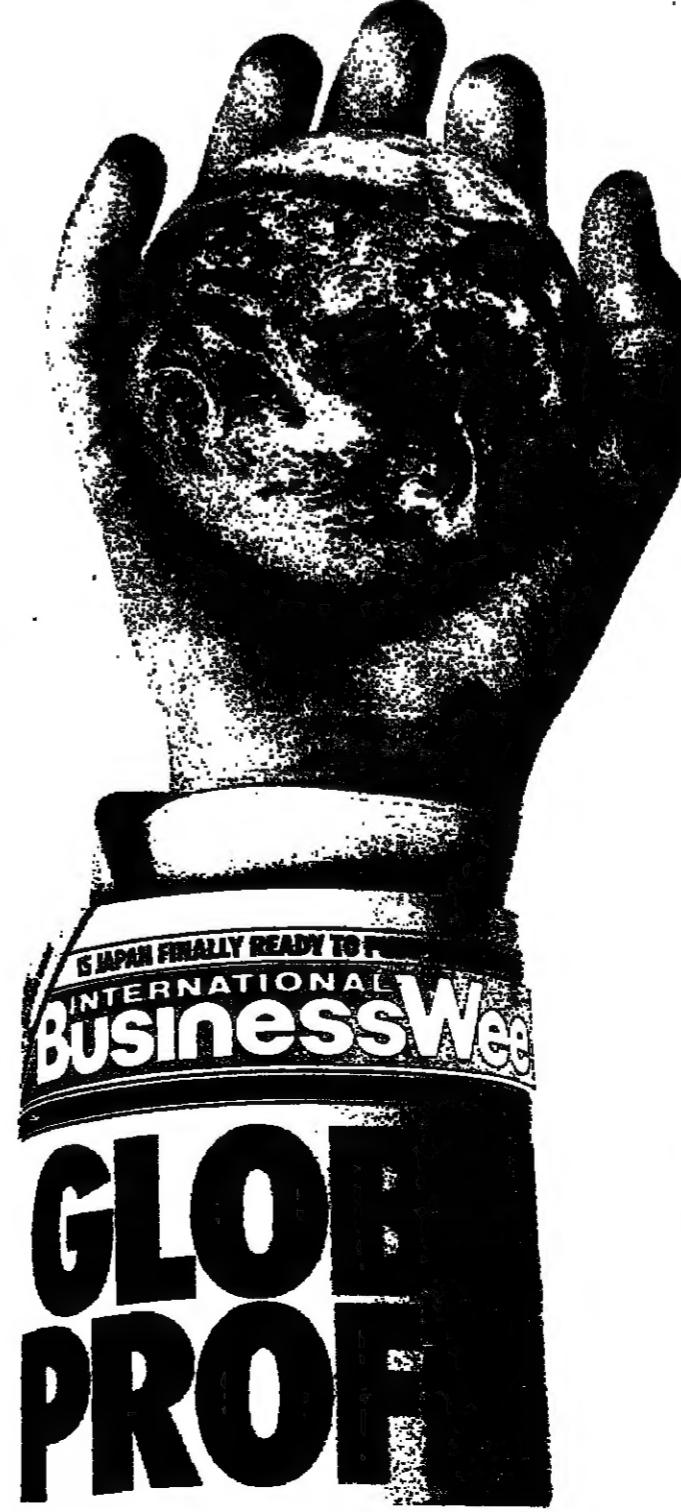
Mr. Gates served as deputy to William J. Casey, the former CIA director, during most of last year. Mr. Casey resigned recently after brain cancer surgery.

Ankara Official Sets U.S. Trip

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Turkish foreign minister, Vahid Haliloglu, will visit Washington from March 14 to 19 to meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

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Departure
of U.S. Cleric
By Transkei
News Link

Soviet Turns a Reformist Eye To Its Tarnished Legal System

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin leadership has turned its drive for reform to the nation's legal system, exposing and condemning cases of police brutality, false arrest and imprisonment in a bid to buttress public faith in the country's law and order authorities.

In the past few weeks, Soviet journalists have launched a veritable exposé of legal abuses, documenting such incidents as the 1986 execution of an innocent man in a mass-murder case in the Belarusian city of Vitebsk and the implication of militia veterans in the organized armed robbery of a Moscow department store two months ago.

In a recent television appearance, Vladimir I. Terekhov, the chairman of the Soviet court system, conceded that 5 percent of all court cases here are marred by judicial impropriety, putting the number of judicial abuses every year in the thousands, at least.

The legal reform drive ranges wide, advocating greater independence of judges, increased public accountability of militiamen and other issues not raised in the Soviet Union in decades. The more controversial measures, such as major personnel shake-ups in the courts and changes in the criminal code

are still in the discussion stage, however.

As dozens of Soviet political prisoners return home, pardoned by recent decree of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature, the overhaul of the legal system is a logical step in Moscow's highly publicized exercise in expanding what it calls socialist democracy.

Public perceptions of the Soviet legal system shaped when thousands of people were banished to camps without trial in the 1930s and 1940s, have never been fully restored, according to some Soviet officials.

"It's impossible to seek demobilization without a serious effort to reform the Soviet judicial system," Arkadi Vaxberg, a Soviet legal expert and journalist for the weekly Literary Gazette, said in a recent interview.

The Kremlin leadership, including the ruling Politburo and Central Committee, has already embraced some aspects of the drive for legal reform. When Mikhail S. Gorbachev increased his calls for "reconstruction" of society and "rebuilding of democracy in a major speech to the Central Committee last month, he also embraced the cause of judicial reforms.

The Soviet Union needs "measures to raise the role and prestige of the Soviet court," Mr. Gorbachev told Communist Party leaders. He announced the imminent release of a new draft law that would give Soviet citizens the right to sue party officials for illegal actions.

Resistance to efforts at reforming the country's laws and legal bodies has already emerged, according to Soviet legal specialists.

"The top officials in the procurator's office and the Supreme Court are against any changes," said Mr. Vaxberg, who has training as a lawyer and private investigator. "They are against any reform. They think it suffices to change a few people and to have minor changes in the code rather than to have any major reforms."

When the Foreign Ministry press spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerashimov, announced two weeks ago that a review of the Soviet criminal code was taking place, he said, "There is a tendency nowadays in the review toward a softening, although there

are some comrades who think the stricter it is, the better."

According to the Soviet advocates of legal reform, the tendency for abuse stems from some weaknesses in the bases of the Soviet legal system, including the presumption that once arrested an individual is guilty until proven innocent.

"Under such circumstances," Mr. Vaxberg said, "the judge is not very likely to even consider the evidence presented by the defense very seriously."

Last week the weekly magazine Ogonyok documented widespread police brutality in the Karelian city of Petrozavodsk, north of Leningrad, including beatings to force false confessions. An officer at the station pressured a witness to one of the beatings into keeping silent by cracking his skull with an iron ball, Ogonyok reported.

"When you put on a uniform and go around the city, you are another man," the officer, later sentenced to three and a half years in prison, was quoted by Ogonyok as saying. "You feel your power."

The biggest cause of abuse is that the overwhelming tendency, particularly in the provinces, is to bow to the demands of party officials. Mr. Vaxberg said, thus undercutting the principle of an independent legal and judicial system.



Shimon Peres of Israel, left, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt meeting Thursday for talks near Cairo. The Associated Press

Peres Asserts Talks in Cairo Yielded 'New Ideas'

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said that he and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt discussed "new ideas" on Thursday about a proposed international conference on Middle East peace and may hold an unscheduled second session on Friday.

Mr. Peres, who arrived Wednesday for a two-day visit, called his talks with Mr. Mubarak "exceedingly friendly and constructive." The talks were opposed by Israel's prime minister.

The discussions, Mr. Peres said, dealt with the composition of a Palestinian delegation to an international conference. "We discussed some new ideas but nothing that I can announce yet," he said.

The foreign minister made it clear that the main topic of discussion was an international conference.

The composition of peace talks has pitted Mr. Peres's Labor Party against Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc in the coalition government.

Israel opposes participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which it considers a terrorist group. The coalition which he said "oblige all of us."

■ Syria Rejects Talks

Syria rejected on Thursday direct Arab-Israeli negotiations within the framework of an international conference, saying Mr. Peres's actions in Egypt violated his government's coalition agreement, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

The prime minister said on radio that "the matter of an international conference is not mentioned or hinted at" in the guidelines on relations with the Arabs.

U.S. Expects To Counter Paris on Visas

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department says it will probably impose stricter visa restrictions on French nationals seeking to visit the United States if the French government carries out its announced intention of extending indefinitely visa requirements for Americans and others wishing to enter France.

But a department spokesman said Wednesday that the department had received no official notification that France would extend the restrictions.

Joe M. Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador to France, predicted Friday that stricter visa measures for French nationals wishing to visit the United States would follow extension of the French restrictions on visitors who were not Swiss or European Community nationals.

The curbs were imposed for six months, beginning in September, as an anti-terrorist measure, following a series of bombings in France.

That six-month period ends April 1, and the State Department is waiting to see "whether this becomes permanent and what the visa requirements for Americans will be at that point," a State Department spokesman said.

Belgian Defense Aide Accused of Corruption

Reuters

BRUSSELS — An aide to a former Belgian defense minister has been arrested and charged with corruption in connection with allegations that an American company paid bribes to win a Belgian military contract, the Brussels public prosecutor's office said Thursday.

The aide, Joel Desmet, a retired colonel who served as head of former Defense Minister Alfred Verven's private office, was arrested Wednesday. The General Defense Corp. has been accused of paying about 400 million francs (\$10.5 million) to officials to secure a 6 billion franc contract for 144,000 howitzer shells for the Belgian Army in 1985.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Vacant Oxford Post Sparks Unusual Race

For the first time in its history, Oxford University has more than two contenders for the post of chancellor.

The four candidates are Edward Heath, a Conservative former prime minister; Roy Jenkins, founder of the Social Democratic Party; Lord Blake, a historian and provost of Queen's College at Oxford, and Dr. Mark Payne, a physician from Warwickshire.

The largely ceremonial post, created at the English university in 1234, has neither salary nor administrative authority, but great prestige. It fell vacant after the death Dec. 29 of Harold Macmillan, another former prime minister. The vice chancellor, Sir Patrick Neill, is the actual administrator of the university.

British press reports say Mr. Heath, 70, a political opponent of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, might be favored by voters who object to government cutbacks in educational spending. Lord Blake is described as the unofficial candidate of the Conservative Party. Mr. Jenkins might win if Conservative votes split between Mr. Heath and Lord Blake, some newspapers say, but the appearance of a dark horse candidate, Dr. Payne, upsets any speculations about the outcome. A university spokeswoman said Dr. Payne appeared to be a "reforming candidate" who "believes that higher education needs a good shake-up."

Of the 40,000 holders of Oxford master of arts degrees eligible to vote in person on March 12 and 14, only about 10 percent are expected to cast ballots.

West German Greens to Boycott Census

West Germany's first national census in 17 years is in danger of being undermined by the Greens party's call for a nationwide boycott.

The pacifist and environmentalist Greens, who hold 42 seats in the 497-seat parliament in Bonn, contend that the census would be an invasion of privacy and that computer-stored data would not be sufficiently protected from prying by the authorities.

The government says the census is essential for national planning. Hans Arnold Engelhard, the justice minister, has called the boycott "the most outrageous, unparalleled act in federal parliamentary history."

The census will be held on May 25. It was originally scheduled for April 1983 but was called off after a court decided that parts of the law were unconstitutional and had to be rewritten to limit access to computer data.

Although the government contends that too few people will heed the boycott call to significantly affect the census, opposition may not be confined to the Greens. Some city officials are having trouble finding enough people to distribute the forms. In a trial run in Stuttgart last year, 40 percent of the inhabitants refused to cooperate.

Around Europe

American soldiers stationed in West Germany are struggling to make ends meet because of the decline in the value of the dollar, according to the U.S. servicemen's newspaper, *Stars & Stripes*. It said many servicemen are pawning cameras and stereo equipment to pay their bills. The dollar, worth about 2.30 Deutsche marks a year ago, is currently trading at around 1.80 marks. Canadian soldiers stationed in West Germany are also feeling the pinch because the U.S. dollar plunge is dragging the Canadian dollar down with it.

Seventy-three percent of Danes are worried about the risk of nuclear war, according to an opinion poll by Copenhagen University published in the newspaper *Politiken*. About half of those surveyed said they thought the chances of the United States or the Soviet Union starting a war in Europe were equally great. Seventy percent said they were in favor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but more than half said they disagreed with NATO's policy of nuclear deterrence.

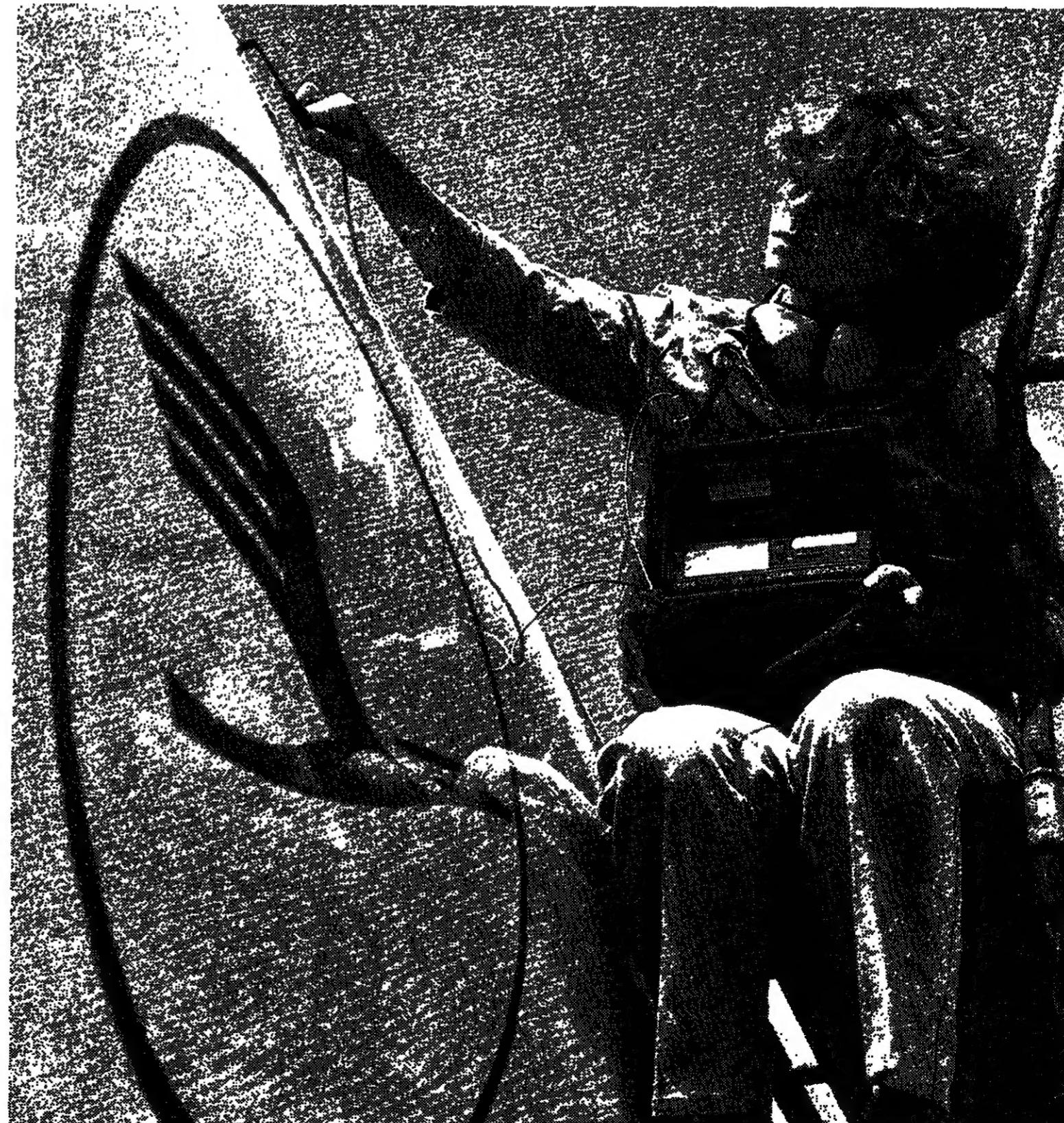
Greeks are the heaviest smokers in the European Community, according to the Anti-Smoking Society in Greece. Despite an intense anti-smoking campaign, cigarette consumption increased by 6.5 percent last year, the society said, with Greeks smoking a daily average of 70 million cigarettes, or seven cigarettes for each man, woman and child.

Luisa, the drug-sniffing West German pig, is retiring from the Lower Saxony police force to raise a family. Her handler, Werner Franke, recently introduced her to a male pig called Lucas and she is expecting a litter. Luisa had joined the state police in 1984 and received the official title of "sniffing pig" in June 1986.

Amsterdam has its first home delivery service of hashish and marijuanna. Home Blow Couriers offers free home delivery within the city limits for any order over 25 guilders (\$12.50). Despite the city's tolerant attitude toward small-scale sale and possession of "soft" drugs, the police say they will arrest the couriers.

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OPINION

For Gorbachev, the Real Challenges Are Yet to Come

By Michel Tatu

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — We should watch everything that Mikhail Gorbachev is doing in the Soviet Union with great skepticism, but also with a pinch of hope. Some of his innovations are more important than others.

The cultural renewal that has been given prominence in the West — including such things as the showing of long-banned films and plays, the publication of once-forbidden novels and the rehabilitation of figures such as Boris Pasternak — is not the most original feature of *perestroika*, the restructuring of the system that is under way. A similar softening of cultural restraints took place in every period of succession since Stalin's death, including at the time of the Brezhnev era, up to the trial of Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel in 1966.

The trouble with this kind of cultural liberalization is that it can be called off and reversed at will. And it does not affect the hard-core resistance to the reforms that is centered in the administration, the police and the party apparatus — not in the intelligentsia.

To be sure, the number of dissidents released recently is the largest in 30 years. But there had been many more political prisoners in jail before these releases than at any time since Stalin. And Mr. Gorbachev was anxious to end the harassment of Afghanistan remained out of the question.

More important is the treatment accorded to Andrei Sakharov, the most prominent of the dissidents. Unlike the others, he has not just been pardoned and ordered to cease any "anti-Soviet" activity, but apparently has been rehabilitated fully as a member of the Academy of Sciences and as a social critic — simply demonstrated by his telephone conversation with Mr. Gorbachev from Gorky and his appearance at the recent peace forum in Moscow. The message seems to be that moderate critics like Mr. Sakharov now have the right to live ordinary lives and to speak, at least to the Western press. They no longer are considered a danger to the system. If it is confirmed, will reveal considerable progress.

The Sakharov case can be viewed as a test of the "democratization" that Mr. Gorbachev is pursuing. The general secretary is right when he says that he needs to devise guarantees against any relapse into the "mistakes" of the past. He is right also when he says that the best guarantee is democracy. But how he will achieve this remains an open question. Glasnost, or openness, is one way, and there have been many changes in Soviet information policy. But there is still a long way to go. An army officer, for example, said on Moscow television recently that the publication of casualty figures from the war in Afghanistan was a serious mistake.

As for Mr. Gorbachev's proposed reform of the electoral process, we should pay less attention at this stage to the possible plurality of candidates in popular elections to soviets, the governmental councils — this experiment has been tried in Hungary and Poland without real

consequences — than to the proposal for secret balloting in party elections.

Since Stalin's time, one of the main features of so-called democratic centralism has been the fact that the real bosses at all levels are "elected" by a show of hands in the respective committees of the party. Who, in the Central Committee, would dare to vote against the general secretary or any Politburo member? In fact, Mr. Gorbachev wanted to apply the secret ballot rule to regional party leaders only and not to the Politburo and the secretary (hence to himself); and the last plenum has discarded the idea of secret balloting altogether.

We can expect the general secretary to revive this idea at a later stage, but he will have to overcome fierce resistance at all levels of the party, including the top. While the existence of this opposition is publicly acknowledged even by Mr. Gorbachev, the possibility that the general secretary may have to fight fellow members of the Politburo is not often admitted. In fact, it would be surprising if this resistance within the party apparatus did not spread to the Politburo — not only to old "Brezhnevites" like Andrei Gromyko and maybe Vladimir Shcherbitsky, but to members appointed since 1985. Not all of them are close Gorbachevites.

We should closely watch the fate of the number two of the party, Yegor Ligachev, who was appointed immediately after Mr. Gorbachev.

chev's arrival, in April 1985, probably as part of a deal between all the 10 men making up the Politburo, at Konstantin Chernenko's death. During the past few years, Mr. Ligachev has called for an extension of the vote by show of hands to additional party elections — that is, exactly the opposite of what Mr. Gorbachev is advocating today. Mr. Ligachev is also the theoretician behind the new policy of "mixing the cadres" in the republics and the regions, a concept that led to the appointment of a Russian in Kazakhstan and to the nationalist riots there in December. In his report to the last plenum, Mr. Gorbachev "forgot" to mention this concept, which nevertheless was included in the Central Committee resolution.

In the past, the test of the authority of any number one in the party has been his ability to pick his own number two. Khrushchev appointed Brezhnev to this job, and Brezhnev in turn picked his close ally Chernenko. Mr. Gorbachev, who concurred in the appointment of Mr. Ligachev but did not pick him personally, now has to find a number two of his own choosing. Until he does, Mr. Ligachev might be seen by some of his colleagues as an alternative to a leader who, in their eyes, is too impatient for reform and moving too far away from the practice of collective leadership.

The writer, a leading commentator on international affairs, is an editorial writer for *Le Monde*, the French daily. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

How Poland Can Exploit The Lifting of Sanctions

By Zygmunt Nagorski

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's decision Feb. 19 to lift economic sanctions against Poland should be welcomed by the Poles as a challenge to make the population little more relaxed, to put the failing Communist economic experiment behind, and start a new chapter in economic development, to create a politically more acceptable climate for both the government and the opposition.

In short, the U.S. decision offers a chance for important changes in the way Poland thinks and acts.

Voice from all three major elements of Polish society — the Solidarity movement, the Roman Catholic Church and the regime — had asked that sanctions be lifted. The Jaruzelski government, placed in power in 1981 with Soviet consent,

viewed the lifting as one way of gaining legitimacy. The church hoped for greater stability. And the opposition, centered on Solidarity, looked upon the change as a way to improve the living conditions of the whole population. It was coincidence that the three voices merged, yet together they comprised a powerful plea.

There are several ways that Warsaw could respond to Washington's gesture. The first and the most essential would be to continue releasing prisoners of conscience. There are still a large number of people behind bars, put there for purely political reasons. Another would be to enact major economic reforms.

In agriculture, decision-making should be decentralized and farmers encouraged to sell openly on the legitimate market rather than the black market. The government should also create conditions making it possible for farmers to export some of their products and earn hard currency directly without going through the bureaucracy. Agricultural machinery is badly needed; even the purchase of replacement parts requires hard currency. Direct links between Polish farmers and foreign purchasers would also create new incentives for higher levels of productivity.

Poland is now a net importer of agricultural products — indeed, it ranks near the bottom among the Soviet satellite states in the availability of food. While export-oriented farmers inevitably will divert some of their production from the domestic market, the prospect of earning hard currency abroad is likely to make the agricultural sector dramatically more productive for domestic consumption as well.

Similar reforms in industry would make life easier and more rewarding. But that would require a major philosophical change on the part of the regime and would entail the abolition of a number of ministries dealing with various industrial sectors.

Again, direct steps to export markets, perhaps similar to what the Hungarians have introduced, would make factory managers less dependent on the government and give them the freedom directly to purchase spare parts and new technology from the West.

This would only be a beginning. Housing remains a top priority. The creation of a secure climate for foreign investment and the elimination of curbs on joint ventures, capital exports and potential earnings might eventually attract even American and West European real estate developers to invest in the Polish market.

The essence of the challenge is whether the government has the ability and political will to pass on to the whole population the benefits to be derived from the end of sanctions.

A major relaxation in both economic and political dogma will be required. Without it, Poland will miss a golden opportunity to demonstrate to the outside world that foreign concessions can be translated into domestic reforms — that its people can be housed better, fed better and encouraged to think more freely.

The writer is president of the Center for International Leadership, which organizes seminars on the ethics and values of corporate America. He contributed this to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Quiet in Beirut

BEIRUT — The city is now quiet. About one-third of the population, both Moslem and Christian, fled to Lebanon when the bombardment began [on Feb. 24], but is now returning. When Italian warships commenced to bombard [Turkish warships] in the port, a mob collected arms and looted shops for firearms, fearing the Italians would attempt to land. The Ottoman Bank building was demolished by the Italian fire and the Bank of Salona and other buildings were damaged. The American Mission was damaged slightly.

The Russian Consul and the British Vice-Consul were surrounded by an ugly mob, but were rescued unharmed. One thousand five hundred troops have arrived from Damascus and Tripoli (Asia Minor). About 80 Turks were killed on the warships. About 50 civilians were killed and 100 wounded in the fighting.

1937: Retiring Justices
WASHINGTON — With only 45 minutes of formality and debate, the Senate, by a majority of 76 to 4, passed the Summers bill [on Feb. 26] allowing justices of the Supreme Court to retire at 70 with full pay. Six members of the court are eligible for immediate retirement under the measure. The bill extends to the justices the same provisions now applying to justices of other Federal courts. Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican of California and opponent of the Roosevelt plan, argued Administration leaders when he insisted, "I'll say that a Supreme Court Justice who would retire at this particular time would not be the sort of individual for whom I could have the greatest respect." Under President Roosevelt's reorganization plan, the Chief Executive would have the right to appoint a new justice for every incumbent 70 years old who had not retired.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Audacity Award Winners

If Michael Deaver is right that the federal independent counsel law is unconstitutional, then he can be prosecuted only by the Justice Department, run by his former White House associate, Attorney General Edwin Meese. If Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North is right on the same question, he too can only be prosecuted by lawyers of the same Attorney General Meese — who has rightly disqualified himself because of a political conflict of interest.

Fortunately, the government is not so disabled. In all likelihood, the Deaver-North legal challenges to the appointment of special prosecutors need not long impede the fair investigation of these former Reagan White House operatives.

Both men have already heaped embarrassment on their president — Mr. Deaver by shamelessly exploiting his connections with Ronald Reagan in peddling influence for corporate and foreign clients, Colonel North by spearheading the Iran-contra affair. For bringing these lawsuits now, they win the Audacity Award of 1987.

Mr. Deaver, it will be recalled, asked for a special prosecutor to clear his name when the charges of impropriety arose against him last year. What did he do when Whitney North Seymour Jr., the independent counsel in his case, informed him as a courtesy that he would seek an indictment Wednesday? He rushed to sue, trying to block grand jury action, and has won a two-week stay while a judge examines his complaint. Mr. Deaver contends that for a court to appoint a special prosecutor is to invade the powers of the executive branch.

What the grand jurors thought of Mr. Deaver can be gauged from what Mr. Seymour told the judge Wednesday: "The grand jury is going to allege that he lied the very first time he came to them."

Colonel North also complains he is being investigated unconstitutionally. That is a task for executive branch officials who work for the president and can be dismissed by him, the argument goes. He calls the independent counsel team of Lawrence Walsh a bunch of "private attorneys." This from someone who ran a private, unaccountable government in the White House.

It is true that Mr. Walsh and Mr. Seymour cannot be dismissed except for special cause. But they are duly commissioned public officers operating by court appointment. The constitution allows Congress to vest such appointments not only in the president but "in the courts of law."

The colonel does not have a constitutional right to be investigated by the people who called him a "national hero" when he was dismissed from the National Security Council staff. Nor may Mr. Deaver stop for a more compliant prosecutor. Congress created special machinery for such conflicts of interest precisely to guard against a repetition of President Nixon's dismissal of the Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The president and attorney general may not like the Ethics in Government law, but it is working well. By relieving administrative officials of conspicuous conflicts of interest it protects them, actually preserving some of their fading credibility. Defending the law now is the best way they can help put justice back on its proper course.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An American General

Major General Edward G. Lansdale, dead at age 79, represented a particular strain in the postwar American effort to contain communism. He saw the prime battlefield as a Third World in which communist-backed insurgents challenged friendly governments, and he spoke for a policy going beyond military defense into efforts to win the "hearts and minds" of the people. He was able to test his ideas extensively in two countries under fire, and came home a disappointed but unsplendid man.

In the '50s he gained a notable if short-term success by helping Ramon Magsaysay put down a guerrilla challenge in the Philippines. In Vietnam, he covertly advanced the fortunes of President Ngo Dinh Diem. His Philippines reputation and early Vietnam experience brought him a place in the Kennedy administration, focused as it was on the specter of Maoist revolutionary doctrine and the writings of Vo Nguyen Giap, Che Guevara and others on guerrilla war.

Soon he was deep in the inner debate on the content and direction of counterinsurgency in Vietnam. General Lansdale stressed winning the trust of the local leadership and enlisting the people in the war effort. As the war grew, however, conventional operations, and the immense bureaucracies that they spawned, over-

came him.

Two novels gave two different shapes to the romantic myth that grew around the figure of a high-level military adviser with a crusader's zeal and a lover's style. He was idealized in "The Ugly American" — ugly here meant sympathetic to the people — by William Lederer and Eugene Burdick. In "The Quiet American," Graham Greene mocked the do-gooder who understood nothing and inevitably made things worse. Collapse of the American enterprise in Vietnam gave a vindication of sorts to Graham Greene. Yet General Lansdale, the tactics he espoused and the larger effort he represented cannot fairly be confined to the judgment of a popular novel. If he had a tragically excessive confidence in the capacity of Americans to take a useful part in the struggles of other peoples, it was not wrong of him to believe that democracy offered great advantages over the system that finally prevailed in Vietnam. It is the conventional wisdom now that his generation of Americans accepted too easily a requirement to contain communism by forms of direct intervention. These days people accept the same requirement but prefer to discharge it by means that tend to be more discreet — and remain to be judged.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Leave the Titanic Alone

AT a Texas oilman, in cahoots with a French government research institute, plans a return to the Titanic for treasure and live television. Filming over shipwrecks in international waters is legal, but these remain need and control.

The Titanic was the latest in luxury and engineering, supposedly unsinkable, until that famous collision with an iceberg. No other ship so fascinates adventurers, historians, nostalgia buffs and all who love sea stories. Jack Grimm, the oilman, tried to find it before Robert Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute succeeded in 1985. To foil plunderers, Mr. Ballard will not say where it is. But the French were there with him, and want to go back.

Last year Congress called for a treaty to make the wreck a marine reserve, and asked that, meanwhile, no one "alters, disturbs or salvages" any part of it. The British owners consider this a typical Yankee intrusion, and other governments seem uninterested. Mr. Grimm testified against the bill.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Timing of Peres's Visit

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's visit does not really suit Egypt at the moment. The Egyptians do not want to be drawn into the quarrel between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Mr. Peres about calling an international Middle East peace conference. Moreover, the Egyptians do not believe that Mr. Peres can gain support for such a conference at home in the face of Mr. Shamir's opposition and the United States's reservations. And finally, Egypt has in the last few months, accomplished a further rapprochement with the Arab world, and would not like to see this endangered by overly intensive contacts with Israel.

Still, the visit comes at a time when Middle East policy may be beginning to move. The European Community has called for a Middle East conference, and Jordan has opened up a bit to the Palestine Liberation Organization. What is needed now

— THE TIMES (London).

The Middle East scene is the United States, without which no solution is possible.

— SÜddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

General Rogers's Departure

The regret with which NATO has accepted President Reagan's decision to replace General Bernard Rogers as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe will be widely echoed. Lord Carrington, as secretary-general, expressed the European view that he could stay there for a further 35 years. To withdraw him amid so much mutual good will might seem capricious. Is it also untrue? General Rogers has shown himself ready to criticize the policies of his own government, [but he] has never fallen into the trap of siding with [the Europeans] in internal NATO disputes. Despite vigorous denials, it would seem General Rogers may finally have trodden on one toe too many.

— THE TIMES (London).

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OPINION

One Question for Cuomo: What About the Country?

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "The decision I've made I think is best for my state, best for my family and, I think also, best for my party." Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, one of the most interesting politicians in the country, made himself the most puzzling when he made that statement taking himself out of the Democratic contest for the presidency. It is not what he said but what he did not say. Time passes, but the question remains: "Yes, governor, but what about the country? Best for the country, too?"

If the answer is yes, best for the country that has given so much to my

ON MY MIND

parents, myself, my children, then that is an answer that not only has to be accepted but respected.

But if the answer from the governor is no, I can't say it really is best for the country, then we are all entitled to say the decision is disappointing.

Not disappointing because he will not be president. It was too early to say when he pulled out that he would have made a good president. I do not know whether I would have voted for him. That would have depended on what he said and did between now and Election Day in 1988 if he was the candidate, and on who ran against him on the Republican ticket. That is the purpose of campaigns.

The governor's decision was disappointing for two reasons. One is that he seems to be possessed by the passionate patriotism of an immigrant's son. It is not my-country-right-or-wrong. It is based on the blessing of freedom and opportunity, which you spend the rest of your life relishing and now and then trying to repay, in your own way.

Few men who have so identified themselves with the immigrant roots of America get the chance to be one of the people being considered for the presidency. He thought himself capable of serving the country as president and he knew he had a chance but said no, not I.

Why? New York state's problems? Is dealing with them really more important for the country than dealing with national purpose?

Better for the party? What does that mean? So many Americans, happily, vote for the candidate of their choice, regardless of their party affiliation, that

to say better for the party is like one of those straw boaters that delegates wear — save it for convention time.

The family? Certainly that weighs heavily; strain, incessant public exposure, separation, even danger. We all understand that, but perhaps he underestimated his family, as we all tend to do.

The second disappointment is that he would have made the campaign more interesting and made people think more, including people who frequently disagreed with him and believed he was inclined to the easy answer on foreign affairs, as I did.

The campaign would have shown whether Mario Cuomo had that rare quality of changing and growing once he had become a national figure. There are very few people in public life who change once they become nationally prominent. They have their positions, they are identified by them and believe they have a stake in them. The only person I ever knew who changed a great deal after becoming nationally prominent was Robert Kennedy. I had a feeling Mario Cuomo would have been another.

Everybody is being terribly nice about Mr. Cuomo's withdrawal. The men who were running against him are positively oozing with understanding. Sure, Mario, they say, sure; the state, family and all that stress.

The people close to him are not saying in public what is on their minds: He should have waited until he had more time to bridge the gap between the desire to run and the emotional penalties of candidacy, particularly the occasional embarrassment of learning while running.

I know him as journalist sometimes come to know prominent people — some good talk over lunches, social encounters, just enough so each gets some measure of the other but always a certain healthy wariness.

He is stimulating, thoughtful and funny. And I have daily access to him — the same as any other newspaper reader or television viewer.

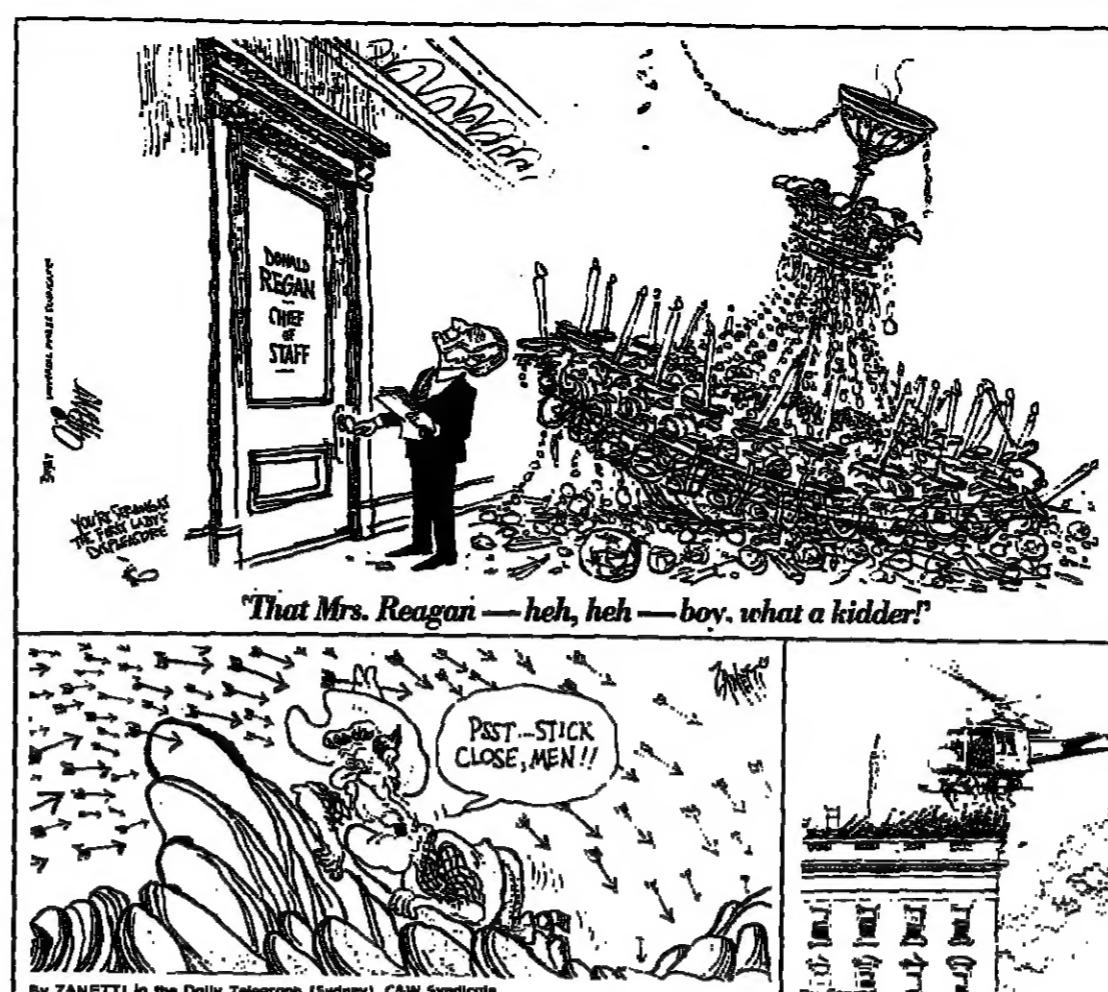
No neither supporter nor opponent, neither stranger nor intimate, I am not "understanding" about Mario Cuomo deciding that there were other things more important than trying to lead the United States. He had gone too far — not in the campaign, but in what he had said the country meant to him.

It would take enormous strength to return and say I made a mistake and the chance to be president of the United States is more than running the state and if I have something to learn, I will do it and Matilda and the children are strong and they will make it.

I don't think that will happen but I hope it does. Then we will get a chance to make up our minds about Mario Cuomo, the son of Andrea and Immaculata Cuomo.

DAVID CHEN,
Taipei.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Communism and Chaos

T.L. Lin's observation (*Letters*, Feb. 13) that free enterprise has worked best in Asia's authoritarian states poses a dilemma for left-leaning theorists, who argue that nations such as mainland China cannot develop economically without parallel democratic development.

If the left believes this, then it has to admit that Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan are not so authoritarian after all.

But Mr. Lin misses the mark when he asserts that the people of mainland China have only two choices for political development: Communist rule or chaos.

It would take enormous strength to return and say I made a mistake and the chance to be president of the United States is more than running the state and if I have something to learn, I will do it and Matilda and the children are strong and they will make it.

I don't think that will happen but I hope it does. Then we will get a chance to make up our minds about Mario Cuomo, the son of Andrea and Immaculata Cuomo.

Making Man Fit the Mold

Reading between the lines of Kurt Campbell's opinion column, "Westerners at the Court of Czar Mikhail" (Feb. 9), which celebrates the brave new changes in Mikhail Gorbachev's Russia, one wonders whether peace and security will be more the result of a gradual merging of the ways in which communist and free societies are run, than of liberal enlightenment on the part of Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Campbell writes: "For instance, senior Soviet planners recently conferred with the American designers of a popular motivation seminar. The Russians are apparently intent on applying these same techniques to boost worker productivity in their factories."

If this is what Mr. Gorbachev considers to be "new thinking," we might as well stop worrying about the Soviet threat. The threat to our freedom comes from those in our midst: the social scientists, linguists and psychologists dedicated to the development and application of techniques designed to modify personality and behavior.

To fit a man into patterns of interaction that have been scientifically pre-

selected is to reduce him to a social commodity. This is what communism is all about, and it explains why the dictator of the proletariat was all ears.

EGILS ZILE,
Singapore.

Regarding "Exploring Moscow's 'New Deal'" (Feb. 14) by Jerry F. Hough

What the Soviet Union is lacking is small enterprises and services geared to local market needs. Since individual enterprises currently exist in the Soviet Union, whether legal or illegal, in small trade, arts and agriculture, why not expand this to other sectors?

Mr. Hough refers to the need to reform heavy industry and to acquire high technology. Neither is likely to give Soviet society what it needs: personal achievement and the ability to create in a spirit of competition. Soviet export efforts now depend on agencies lacking the ability to make spot decisions; this too will require individual attention.

Maybe Mikhail Gorbachev realizes that an untapped potential exists in the economic system. Maybe this is the dawn.

R. TURKULL,
Paris.

What Uncle Sam Needs — Fewer Rambo, More Flab

By Bennett Karmin

SAN JOSE, California — A growing number of Americans are calling for a revival of military conscription partly on the ground that the volunteer army is not drawing enough applicants qualified to handle today's sophisticated weaponry.

My 20-year-old son thinks that if the draft comes back, it should be aimed not at his generation but at the middle

MEANWHILE

aged, a group that he sees as uniquely qualified to keep the peace.

Arguments to the contrary from professional soldiers and armchair military analysts, I think he has a point.

Who could possibly be less likely to call for an all-out war in some far-off jungle or desert than an overweight, myopic conscript with a wife, three kids, a mortgaged home and a car loan?

True, teen-agers would probably have more esprit de corps, be more gung ho and fight with greater determination. But therein lies the problem. Teen-agers, only recently liberated from the confines of the video arcade and the school gym, are only too eager to taste combat, hoping to gain fame and glory through hand-to-hand fighting à la Rambo. They also are in excellent physical condition. Their muscles are well-toned from hours of basketball; their eyes are not strained from reading bills; their digestion is toughened by years of eating pizza.

They are a collective coiled spring ready to be unleashed any time, anywhere. They long to sight their automatic weapons on some moving target; the prospect of detonating high explosives or triggering land mines fills them with a kind of wild anticipation. They are, in effect, a cocked rifle, ready to go off.

The typical, middle-aged American male, on the other hand, boasts none of these virtues. Lazy, complacent, hard to arouse, to any degree of frenzy, he spends his days finding ways of avoiding work or, should that prove impossible, shortening it to the point of triviality.

A middle-aged draftee would find military service exhilarating from the first "Fall in!" to the last "Fall out!" The immunizations, standard for recruits, would send him into a fever. The chow would play havoc with his stomach.

His feet, accustomed to the soft leather of Italian loafers, would rebel against the stiffness of combat boots. His hair, or what's left of it, would look out of place, isolated spikes in a military crew cut. His uniform would look baggy on a body gone to pot. His midriff flab would not easily dissolve under the rigors of push-ups and calisthenics. And his flaccid hands, more suited for opening beer cans than for Kung Fu, would take years to develop the calloused edges required for close combat.

Such over-the-hill conscripts could not possibly be classified as "suitable army material." But what difference does your physical condition make when you're seated for hours behind a computer terminal? So what if your feet are flat if all you do day after day is focus a laser beam? And if your "attitude" doesn't reflect what we've come to think of as military virtues, who cares? The main consideration should be: Does this man know how to handle this terribly sophisticated and destructive weapon that we have placed in his hands?

A middle-aged technician, well-trained and well-paid, would be an ideal defender of everything we hold dear. Slow to anger, reflective, cost-conscious and always sensitive to the long-range consequences of his actions, he would prove an ideal fighting man in a world of trigger-happy zealots.

Today's army undoubtedly has a place for teen-agers. I suggest, however, that a better alternative to the on-the-job training that the volunteer army provides would be the rapid deployment of skilled and knowledgeable professionals. Draft them, hire them away from private industry, do everything you can to lure them into the ranks, for they are the fighters of the future.

Take Care of the Product

Michael Moore sheds more light on the problems of the U.S. economy than he probably intended. "General Motors Used to Take Care of Film" (Feb. 12),

says a lot about the attitude of a large part of our society. Since when does a company have the responsibility to

walk itself down the primrose path to bankruptcy in order to preserve outdated practices and institutions?

If America's corporations and labor force can overcome the "instant graffiti syndrome" and begin to design and build quality and dependability into the product, perhaps we can regain our stature as a great manufacturing nation.

WILLIAM A. CARTER,
Brussels.

That Poetry Didn't Sell

I was astonished to see Horace called "a best-selling Roman poet and satirist" in your editorial "Mr. Craxi's Achievements" (Feb. 20). In Horace's day, poems were recited in public free of charge.

RUTHANNE KASDAY WILLIAMS,
Paris.

The writer works for a high-tech company in California's "Silicon Valley." He contributed this to The New York Times.

General News

West Seeks to Increase Security in Pacific

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The United States and Australia, reacting sharply to a Soviet drive to increase its influence in the South Pacific, have said they will work together to strengthen the security of island nations they consider vulnerable to Soviet manipulation.

The islands, scattered across a vast area of the Pacific, straddle important lines of communication and trade between Japan, Australia and the United States, and they have been an uncontested sphere of Western influence since the end of World War II.

The United States, Australia and other Western nations have expressed concern over recent Soviet moves to conclude fishing deals with the Pacific islands, most of which depend heavily on marine resources to earn foreign exchange.

Analysts consider the moves part of a wider effort, to gain political acceptability and influence with Pacific nations.

Kim Bentley, Australia's defense minister, told Parliament this week that Australia, in close consultation with the United States and New Zealand, would

play a key role in building a common defense strategy for the South Pacific.

He said the initiative would include increased deployment of Australian long-range patrol aircraft, expanded naval visits and an upgrading of the islands' maritime surveillance systems.

A New Zealand defense policy paper presented to parliament Thursday stressed self-reliance, close cooperation with Australia and the security of small South Pacific states, Reuters reported from Wellington.

Prime Minister David Lange said this did not mean New Zealand was isolationist or sought armed neutrality, according to Reuters. It remained committed to collective security arrangements with other countries of the region, he said.

J. Stapleton Roy, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia, said Monday that Washington was also giving increasing attention to the South Pacific. The United States, he said, had agreed in October to pay \$60 million over five years under a fishing accord signed with 16 island nations.

But Mr. Roy indicated that Washington could not engage in a South Pacific defense cooperation with New Zealand, which is also active in the area.

Australia, New Zealand and the United States are partners in ANZUS, a mutual defense treaty. Washington suspended its security obligation to New Zealand last August because of New Zealand's ban on nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships entering its waters.

Answering questions from journalists in the region during a satellite television interview, Mr. Roy did not rule out the possibility of a new regional group being formed in the South Pacific in partnership with Japan and the United States.

But, he said, "my personal view is that it would be far more satisfactory to have the ANZUS relationship restored to its former health than to search for new arrangements that might be seen as an effort to replace it."

The New Zealand defense policy paper reportedly stated that the government believed "we can best meet our ANZUS obligations and make an effective contribution to Western security, by playing a constructive role in maintaining the peace and promoting the collective

security of our own part of the world."

It added, "It is regrettable that U.S. actions have made it more difficult for us to carry out this important task."

Japan announced recently that it was increasing its economic aid and political contacts with the South Pacific.

The Japanese involvement, they said, was encouraged by the United States and Australia which hoped to engage Japan's economic resources and skills in development of the area.

The Soviet Union and Vanuatu signed a one-year agreement last month that gave Soviet travelers the right to fish for tuna within Vanuatu's 200-mile (about 325-kilometer) exclusive economic zone in exchange for payment of \$1.5 million.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that the agreement allowed Soviet vessels to refuel, exchange crews and take on food at three Vanuatu ports. Vanuatu told Washington that the deal was "purely commercial" and not meant to increase Soviet influence in the Pacific.

U.S. officials asserted that Soviet fishing operations were often a cover for spying and subversion. They said Moscow had also shown interest in negotiating fishing and commercial agreements with at least four other Pacific island states, including Tonga.

■ **South Pacific Forum**

Diplomats said Thursday that foreign ministers from most of the 15 members of the South Pacific Forum will meet in Auckland on Tuesday for talks on promoting independence for New Caledonia, Reuters reported from Wellington.

They said the special meeting had been called by the forum chairman, the prime minister of Fiji, Sir Kamisese Mara, and was timed to put pressure on France ahead of July's referendum in New Caledonia on the territory's future.

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1237-1987: Cause for Celebration



THIS year Berlin is celebrating the 750th anniversary of its first mention in a chronicle of history. In the early 12th century, two towns, Berlin and Cölln, were flourishing at a particularly well-situated spot on the banks of the river Spree.

Today the city center of the GDR capital, Berlin, covers this area. Its world-famous architecture and art treasures as well as its rich musical and theatrical life — with special highlights of entertainment in the Jubilee Year — will again attract millions of visitors from all parts of the world.

International business circles will be interested in exploring the industrial and commercial potential of the GDR capital. Experts from many countries will come to attend various symposia and scientific conferences.

We should like to use this opportunity to introduce our guests to the economic achievements and trade facilities of our city. I am convinced that this will give a new impetus to trade transactions for modern products and licences, for which Berlin can offer a wide scope.

Berlin, which bears the honorable name of the "City of Peace," extends a cordial welcome to all who, with us, aspire to promote an international dialogue on the basis of mutual confidence and understanding, with a view to economic and scientific cooperation as well as the peaceful future of mankind.

—Erhard Krack,
Lord Mayor

[Handwritten signature of Erhard Krack]
More than 1,000 events are planned for 1987, the Jubilee Year. Approximately 200 musical and theater productions will be performed by ensembles from all areas of the GDR and from more than 30 countries around the world. There will also be 120 exhibitions, international sporting events, folk festivals and historic markets, and trips using old-fashioned means of transportation. The program of events commemorating Berlin's 750th anniversary can be sent upon request.



The reconstructed Nikolaiviertel, an ensemble of historic architecture in the city's center.

Berlin Travel: An Anniversary Offer



Schauspielhaus Berlin. The Schinkel-building, destroyed in World War II, was reopened in 1984. Since then, 80 leading international orchestras have performed here.

Masterworks of architecture in the historic part of the city together with modern ensembles of urban construction make for memorable sightseeing. City tours take you along the legendary boulevard Unter den Linden, to the Platz der Akademie, the Alexanderplatz and many historic streets lined by magnificent edifices. City guides will take visitors across the regenerated historic city center, with the Nikolaikirche, the oldest building in Berlin.

Open houses, theaters and concert halls present interesting and varied programs, featuring famous orchestras, soloists and ensembles. The city's theaters include the Schauspielhaus, Deutsche Staatsoper, Komische Oper, Deutsches Theater, Berliner Ensemble, and Friedrichsdorf Varieté. Museums and art galleries show world-famous objects of interest and unique special exhibitions on the city's history, art and culture. Among them are the Pergamon Museum (Altar of Pergamon, Procession Street of Babylon, Market Gate of Miletus), Bode Museum (coin collection, Egyptian Museum), Märkisches Museum (cultural history of Berlin), and National Gallery (masterworks of 19th and 20th century art).

Hospitality and entertainment are offered to visitors at international first-class hotels and numerous small catering establishments of local color. The attractive scenery of woods and water on the outskirts of the city invites you to take relaxing boating trips.

Berlin is a good starting point for excursions to nearby Potsdam, with its palaces and parks, and for excursions to other world-famous tourist centers of the German Democratic Republic, such as Dresden, the center of art, Leipzig, known for musical events and the international trade fairs, Thuringia, the Spreewald and the northern regions of the country.

The GDR Travel Agency offers a standard program of Berlin attractions, special 750th anniversary jubilee programs, programs for special interest groups, and various individualized programs. Use their services for travel recommendations and help in travel formalities, accommodation and catering, city guides and



interpreters, inland and border transfers, and reservations of entertainment tickets and transportation services.

Address your requests to your own travel agency in any part of the world, or to the Reisebüro der DDR, Generaldirektion, Alexanderplatz 5 PSF 77 DDR-Berlin 1026, Tel.: 2150, telex: 114 648 - 114 651-114 652, Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.



The Tradition Behind the Music

Great men of small stature

Rather small of stature, he nevertheless numbered among the most outstanding figures of his age; he went down in the annals of history as Frederick the Great. The simple presentation of the aged, slightly misanthropic monarch conveys an idea of that greatness and testifies for the artistic mastery and skillful craftsmanship of its creators. Like all Saxon and Thuringian manufactured porcelain, the statuette of the Prussian king is also available at the specialised shop.



VEB Stralendorff
Porzellanmanufaktur
Rudolstadt
DDR-4820 Rudolstadt

The organ in the rebuilt Schauspielhaus on Platz der Akademie in Berlin was made by the Jehmlich Orgelbau Dresden and is the concert hall's pride and joy. With 5,081 pipes and 74 registers and an electronic programming device, it is one of the largest organs installed since the foundation of the firm in 1808.

The organist of the Schauspielhaus, Joachim Dalitz, described it as a "dream instrument." It allows a genuine rendering of compositions of every style and period. Its mellow timbre makes it particularly suitable for romantic compositions.

The organ adorns the end wall of the great concert hall. Rising to a height of 12 meters, it fits in harmoniously with the classical forms of the building.

The Jehmlich brothers, who had founded an organ-building workshop 179 years ago — today the oldest in the GDR — acquired their skill from pupils of the famous organ builder Gottfried Silbermann. Since that time the firm has upheld these traditions. The great craft of organ building was passed on in the Jehmlich family from one generation to another. The organ builders constantly enhanced their skill and knowledge from the Silbermann organs which they looked after and restored. The fostering of old proven traditions also finds



Jehmlich organ in the concert hall of the Berlin Schauspielhaus.

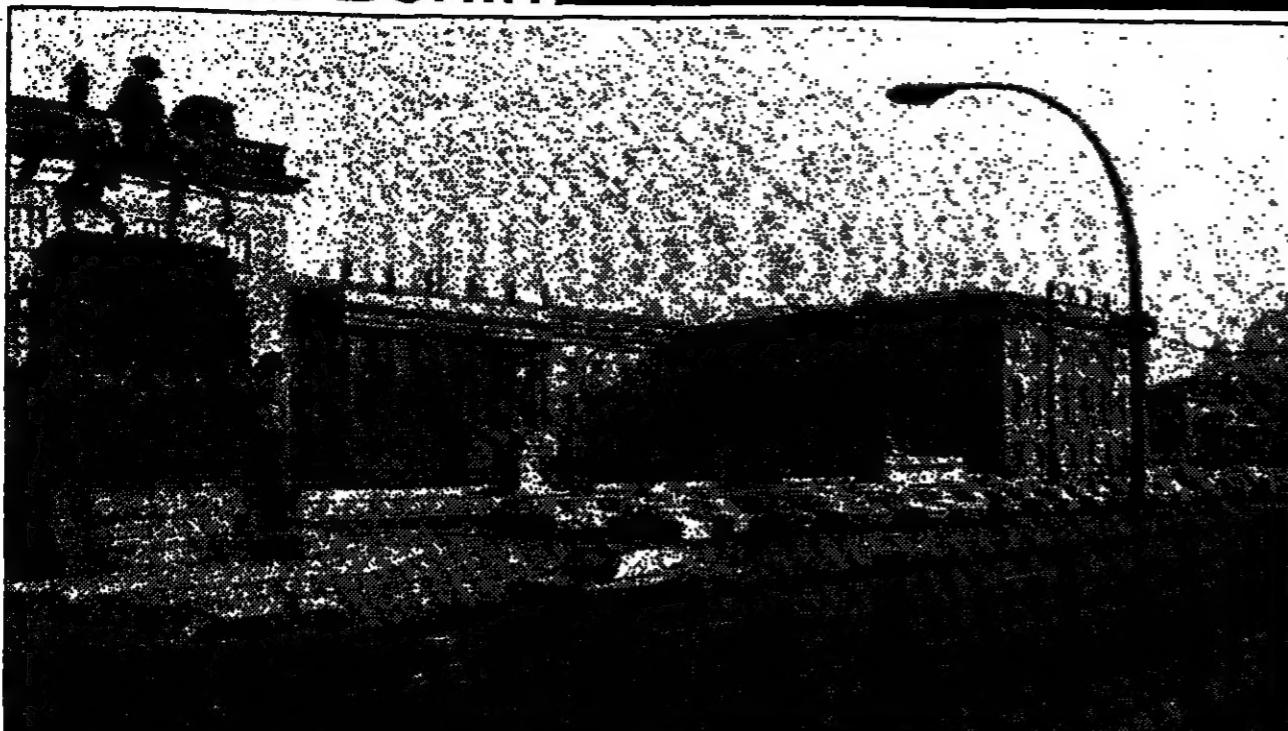
expression in the numerous instruments of more recent origin. In Sweden, Norway, the FRG, Finland, Czechoslovakia,

Hungary, Bulgaria and, last but not least, the GDR, they bear witness to the outstanding achievements of the heirs of

Gottfried Silbermann in the craft of organ building, whether in churches, concert halls or music schools.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Made in Berlin

Humboldt University Unter den Linden, a partner of the industries of Berlin.

Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic is also the country's main industrial center; in 156 industrial enterprises and 170,000 employees turn out 6 percent of

the total industrial production. Berlin's impact on the GDR's overall economy is in fact greater than this production share considered in purely monetary terms, since Berlin is

a key supplier of highly productive plants and machinery. High-technology products with the label 'Made in Berlin' include electrotechnical and electronic products, industrial ro-

bots and high-precision machine tools.

Priority Developments:**Microelectronics**

Approximately 45 percent of all those employed in industry

are working in the highly productive large electrotechnical and electronics factories. They produce more than 16 percent of the total output of this industrial branch of the GDR. This comprises all cathode-ray tubes for color TV and electric bulbs, more than half the electrotechnical industrial equipment, 99.3 percent of all optoelectrical semi-conductor construction parts, 46 percent of all high-tension switching gear, and 45 percent of all cables and conduits.

Traditional companies of the GDR capital have been seriously developing microelectronics since 1977. Prior to that time only three Berlin manufacturers had produced microelectronics items, and in small amounts. Today 18 companies are producing construction parts. Between now and 1990 Berlin is expected to make serious headway in becoming a microelectronics center. By that time the production of microelectronics items is to be doubled.

Companies from Berlin's second largest industrial branch — engineering — will also profit from this. When the current Five Year Plan is up in 1990, for example, 90 percent of

ADVERTISING SECTION

the machine tools made in Berlin are to be equipped with microcomputers, microprocessors and semi-conductor stores.

This branch of industry accounts for 17 percent of Berlin's gross production. The assortment of items produced is wide and varied, ranging from gas and steam turbines to Diesel engines and yachts. The good name of Berlin's engineering industry was above all established by the automatic machines, conveyor lines and machine systems from the machine tool combine "W. Oktober."

The chemical industry, which accounts for 13 percent of the total production of Berlin companies, is the capital's third largest industrial branch. Products include drugs, rubber items, dyes and paints, perfumes and cosmetics, laboratory chemicals and X-ray films, among others.

Light industry in Berlin also has a great tradition, as does the food industry. The clothing sector should likewise be mentioned. One upper garment out of ten produced in the GDR has a Berlin label. Other light industrial products include shoes, bags, furniture, electrical

household appliances, lamps, wallpaper and toys. It should be noted that in 1985 one fifth of Berlin's production was exported.

A highly qualified core of skilled specialists constitutes the backbone of Berlin's economy. Out of every 1,000 employed in the capital, 863 have completed a vocational training; 147 are graduates of higher education; 168 have completed a technical college, and one out of every five research and development specialists in the GDR works in Berlin.

Future Growth

Berlin's industry, 60 percent of which was destroyed at the end of World War II, experienced a great upsurge after the foundation of the GDR. Since that time gross production has increased by a factor of 14.8, and labor productivity by a factor of 11.2. The equivalent of 1970's total production was turned out in 1985 in a mere 24 weeks, and the daily production value of 49 million marks was increased to more than 106 million marks during the same period.

Further considerable growth is envisaged for the coming years. Annual growth rates between 9 and 9.5 percent

are planned up to 1990. This is above the GDR average. Growth rates around 14 percent are expected in the electrotechnical, electronic and engineering fields, which are of particular significance for the national economy as a whole.

Science and Industry

Berlin industries may rely on the capital's scientific institutions as cooperative partners. One out of every five scientific workers in the GDR is employed in Berlin. The Academy of Sciences, the Humboldt University and other establishments of higher learning run special programs for the rapid solution of scientific problems linked to the economic development of the capital.

Biotechnology has opened up a new area of intense research cooperation. Scientific research, for example, is directed towards the development of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products with new effect principles, new methods of water purification, ways of increasing yields in agriculture, and more rational methods of producing high-quality foods. The capital has a greater biotechnology research potential than any other city in the country.

Focus on Trade

The German Democratic Republic has trade relations with more than one hundred countries of all continents. Apart from the Ministry and the Board of Foreign Trade, 48 foreign trade enterprises have their headquarters in Berlin. One of them is Spielwaren und Sportartikel Export-Import, located near the famous boulevard Unter den Linden in the pulsating business center of the GDR capital. Mr. Hans Wittig, its Director General, spoke to us about his firm's varied activities.

Your firm's export products range from soft toys to parachutes. You also export a wide variety of arts and crafts products. Could you name the most important producers you represent in the international markets?

Hans Wittig: We may sure with pride that we export products from a large segment of the GDR consumer goods industry, which, I might add, enjoys a good reputation in the world. Our vast selection of toys is entirely produced by the Kombinat Spielwaren Sonnenberg, which covers 24 different manufacturers. The leading producer of sports equipment is the VEB Kombinat Sportgeräte Schmalkalden, with eight specialized companies. The major manufacturers also include the VEB Kombinat Technische Textilien Karl-Marx-Stadt, which produces our collection of tents, always up to standard, attractive and perfectly adapted to customer demand.

Our interesting assortment of arts and crafts products is still dominated by handicrafts. Typical and well-known products such as the figures of folk art from the Erzgebirge, Lauscha glass, or handmade ceramics from Bürgel, Römhild and the Lausitz are made by small firms which foster old traditions. Our main partner in this area is the VEB Kombinat Erzgebirgische Volkskunst Ol-

bernhain, one of the original sources of traditional Christmas figurines, the nut cracker and the smoke man, from the Erzgebirge, and the popular Christmas pyramids.

What are the main markets for your products? Are there special export features or luxury items?

"Spielwaren und Sportartikel Export-Import" trades in more than 50 countries from all over the world. Our main trade partner is the USSR, but we also maintain close traditional relations with the other member countries of the Committee of Mutual Economic Assistance. For many years we have had good business contacts with France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, the Scandinavian countries, Italy and Great Britain, where our goods have a firm core of customers.

If you ask me about luxury items and "hits," I find it hard to answer. In all three branches which we represent — toys, sports articles and camping equipment, and arts and crafts products — the customer is offered a very wide and very colorful assortment of goods. We export popular wooden bricks and attractive dolls of every shape and size, as well as highly modern baby and doll carriages, which comply with all safety regulations. Our arts and crafts panoply contains delicate unique models of Lauscha glass, rustic room ornaments of metal and the popular Christmass items from the Erzgebirge. Our catalog also includes a collection of small modern furniture of original design and intricate handwork. As to the sports sector, we can offer the essentials for most competitive and recreational sports. The vast experience of our successful sports champions has been a boost in that respect. We supply rowboats for racing, skis for adults, adolescents and children. The "Kader" model of

children's skis is at present the number one best-seller in the world. Every year at major trade fairs we present to our customers new collections of sports equipment, tents and camping articles adapted to evolving demand. Our products are also represented at numerous international trade fairs.

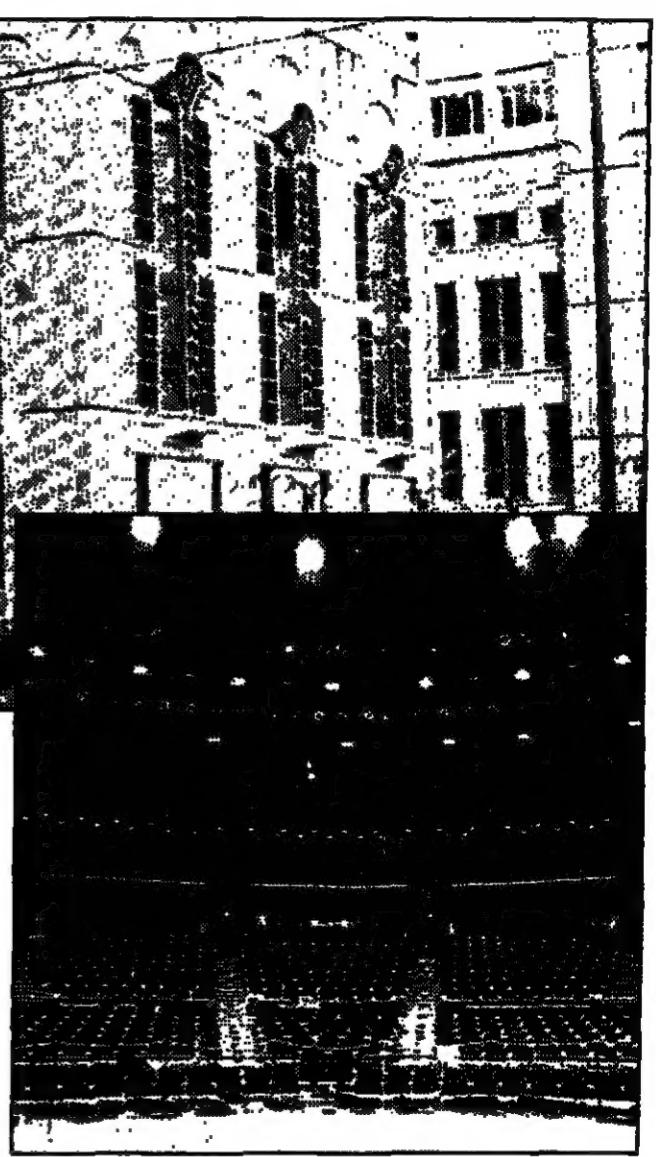
Is your firm involved in the pleasure of Berlin souvenirs being offered for the 750th anniversary jubilee?

The Kombinat Spielwaren Sonnenberg I already mentioned has made a special effort in this connection by producing a vast amount of original souvenirs for the Jubilee, notably the city's historical figures such as the Captain of Köpenick or the popular artist "Father Zille." Antique vehicles in miniature, among them a historic Prussian railway for TT-gauge model railways produced by Berliner TT-Bahnen, are part of the attractions. The heraldic animal of the city, the Berlin Bear, is of course featured among these items. Decorated with a crown and sash, it is available as a cuddly soft mascot in soft plastic or in colored wood. All these souvenirs are intended for sale in Berlin, as a birthday present of the toy industry to the capital.

The ultra-modern stage tech-

nology of this house impresses even the most demanding visitors from the Moulin Rouge in Paris. The most sophisticated parts of the installations include a water basin with underwater spotlights and an ice-skating rink which can be brought to the front of the stage.

The electrical installations, which comply with the latest safety requirements, were fitted by VEB Elektroprojekte und Anlagenbau Berlin and other companies of the VEB Kombinat Automatisierungsanlagenbau. These two firms were awarded the GDR's highest quality rating.

**The Friedrichstadtpalast's Ultra-Modern Stage Technology**

The Friedrichstadtpalast, the traditional variety theater of Berlin, moved into its new house in the Friedrichstraße in 1984.

Its sand-colored facade decorated with stained glass mosaic bands is one of the new symbols of the city of Berlin.

The electrical installations, which comply with the latest safety requirements, were fitted by VEB Elektroprojekte und Anlagenbau Berlin and other companies of the VEB Kombinat Automatisierungsanlagenbau. These two firms were awarded the GDR's highest quality rating.

Above left: The newly refurbished facade of the Friedrichstadtpalast. Inset: A view from the stage.

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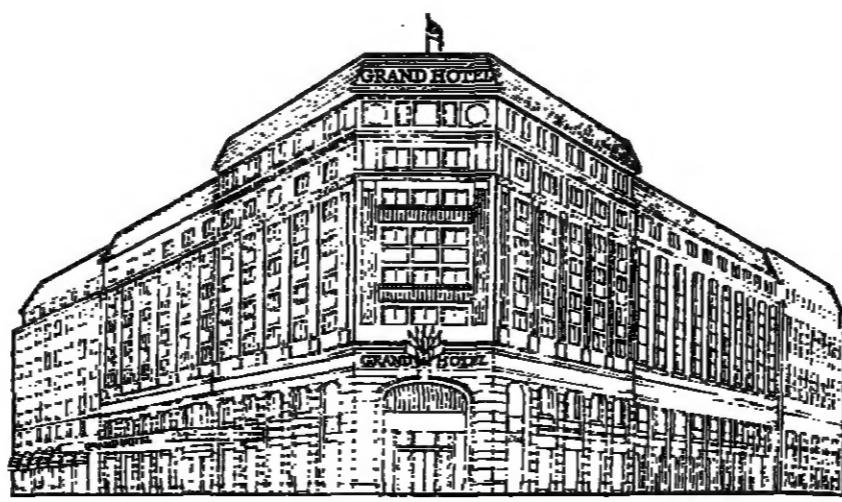
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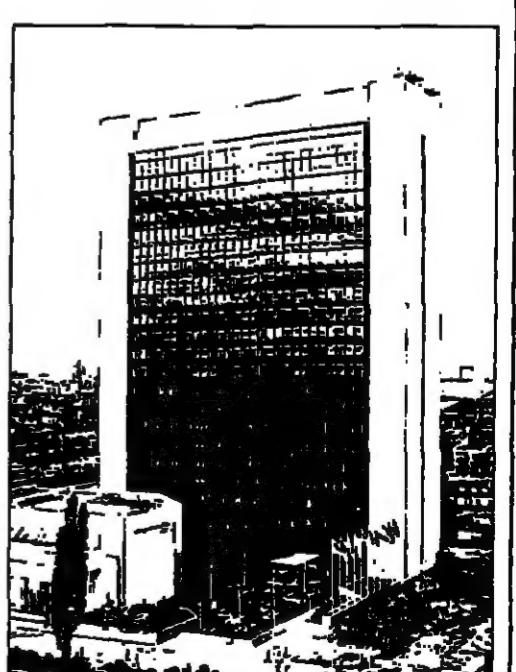
Leipzig contact: Technical Fair, Hall 15. Exporter: Elektrotechnik-Export-Import, DDR 1026 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6. Tel.: 2180, Telex: 114721.

Further information from Leipziger Messeamt, Postfach 720, Leipzig, DDR-7010. Tel.: 71810, Telex 512 294.



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Contact us to see scheduling possibilities. We are looking forward to doing our best for you.

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Guide to Cheap-Smart Travel

If you love to travel, but have a limited budget, here's guide that prides itself on telling travelers how to get the best possible fare on any mode of transportation. Titled simply, "Cheap-Smart Travel," the book also contains advice on how to save money on food, lodging, and even making telephone calls, in addition to air, train, car and bus fare. The author Theodore Fischer includes sections on finding the lowest fare, dealing with travel agents, and how to make use of free resources, such as toll-free numbers and timetables. Instructions on haggling for hotel rooms and finding the cheapest meals are also provided. Another section describes how to make use of "bucket shops," which legally sell airline tickets for reduced rates. A list of toll-free numbers for airlines, car rental agencies and tourism bureaus is included as well. Fischer comments on the pros and cons of each situation, so that travelers will know what sacrifices, if any, their bargains entail. Published by M. Evans and Company, "Cheap-Smart Travel" is available in paperback for \$6.95.

New Zealand's Stately Homesteads

Travelers bound for New Zealand can arrange a stay at one or more of a half-dozen stately homes or homesteads — each with either a historic past, an impressive facade, or extensive grounds or farmlands. On the North Island, these homes include Hauanui, a century-old Tudor-style home set in a large garden with swimming pool and spa, surrounded by an 800-acre farm; Camellia Cove, a former boat chandler built in 1910 that is now a home situated on a lake's edge, and Te Pare, an 80-year-old New Zealand-style colonial home, overlooking a lake and situated in a 20-acre garden. On the South Island, there are Okyu Grange, an English-style manor furnished in early 20th-century style and surrounded by gardens; Loose Box, a cottage started in 1881 as stable and shearing shed that was converted to a home in the 1950s and is now furnished in antique English oak; and the Chimneys, a modern home set in a large garden with swimming pool and tennis court — all part of a 5,500-acre homestead that includes a castle as well as flocks of sheep and cashmere goats. The rate, \$150 a person a night in double occupancy, includes cocktails, dinner with wine, breakfast and taxes. Transportation between homesteads by Rolls-Royce or Cadillac limousine or by helicopter may be arranged (for a separate charge) for visitors interested in a 12-night itinerary that incorporates two nights at each of the homesteads. Details from Island Dreams, 6033 West Century Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90045.

Cruise Bargains on the Aegean

Epirotiki Lines has slashed rates for Aegean cruises out of Piraeus, Greece, by 25 percent from last year's prices, according to Andreas Patamianos, vice president. He said the savings are due to lower fuel costs and the exchange rate for dollars, and that there will be no economizing in services. All itineraries leave from the port of Athens, Piraeus. The three-day cruise to Mykonos, Rhodes, Patmos and Kusadasi costs \$360 to \$750; four days to Mykonos, Santorini, Heraklion, Rhodes, Kusadasi and Patmos, \$480 to \$1,000. A seven-day itinerary calls at Istanbul, Mykonos, Santorini, Heraklion, Rhodes, Patmos and Kusadasi. Another heads for Israel, Egypt and Turkey, calling at Rhodes, Alexandria, Port Said, Ashdod, Patmos and Kusadasi. Both cost from \$945 to \$1,750. Epirotiki Lines, 551 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10017.

Britain's Youth Budget Holidays

Embracing everything from canoeing expeditions and a night aboard a sailing ship to hiking, climbing, cave exploring, pony trekking, bicycling, windsurfing, scuba diving, horseback riding, golfing, mountaineering, paragliding, a series of low-cost vacations in Britain designed for high school and college age travelers is available under a program of the British Tourist Authority and the Youth Hostel Association of Great Britain. In settings such as the Pennine Hills, the Cornish Coast, Snowdonia in Wales, the shores of Scotland and the Lake District, vacations are from as little as two nights at roughly \$110 for a weekend in Yorkshire to roughly \$285 for a six-night gliding course at the Lakes Gliding Club at Barrow in Furness. There also are Go-as-you-Please tours from roughly \$50 for seven nights, to \$100 for 14 nights and \$150 for 21 nights. Most prices include accommodations in youth hostels or dormitories, full board, admission where applicable, activities, social events and equipment. The vacations also are open to older individuals. Telephone reservations by major credit card are accepted by the Youth Hostel Association in Britain. Booklets and reservation form are available from the British Tourist Authority, 40 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

Duke's Highlanders to March in U.S.

The eighth duke of Atholl, with his army of Scottish Highlanders, one of whom is seen here on guard at Blair Castle, plans to visit his American namesake this fall to honor Athol, Massachusetts, on its 225th anniversary. Iain Murray will march in a parade through the town on Sept. 21. Behind the 53-year-old duke will be 80 members of his ceremonial army, comprised mostly of Scottish farmers. The army, created by Queen Victoria in 1862 to reward the duke for its support of England, is the last private force left in Europe. Most members of the volunteer corps play in the top-flight bagpipe band and aid the Scottish navy in ocean rescue missions. The duke's first since the town was founded by a son of a former duke of Atholl. The town was incorporated in 1762. The duke and the Highlanders will also make an appearance at the Scottish games in Lincoln, New Hampshire, on Sept. 18.

Touring Spain and Portugal by Bus

Deluxe couch trips in Spain and Portugal, through historic and beautiful parts of the Iberian Peninsula, will spend overnight in paradores that were once convents, monasteries or castles. The itinerary begins in Lisbon with visits to Coimbra, Seville, Jerez, Gibraltar, Granada, Jaen, Toledo, Madrid and Salamanca. Departures of the 14-day trips begin May 17 and continue every two weeks until Oct. 4. The cost is \$1,335 plus air fare. Arrangements are by Pegasus Travel of Gibraltar with Allstar Holidays in Los Angeles.

TRAVEL

- Silk in Sicily
- Excavation in Mexico
- Leonardo's Machines in Vinci



Baroque Splendors Of Fulda

A glimpse of the way of life and artistic taste of the international royal mafia that ruled Europe for centuries

by Philip Mansel

FULDA, West Germany — For a traveler who wants a taste of traditional Germany, a visit to this enchanting Baroque town of about 60,000, a few miles from the border between East and West Germany, is a revelation. It was the capital of the prince-abots (after 1752 prince-bishops) of Fulda, and it still has the subdued elegance of the classic German Residenzstadt. A short distance to the south is one of the great royal art collections of Europe.

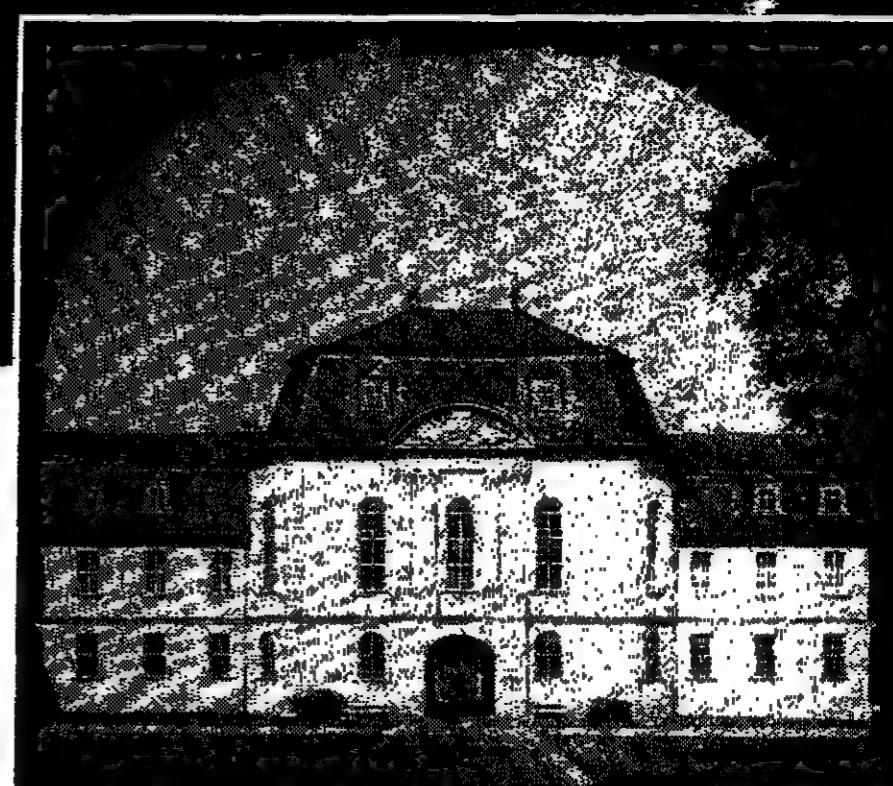
Since it was founded in 744, Fulda has been a very Catholic city. It is the scene of the annual conference of German Catholic Bishops, and St. Boniface, "the apostle of Germany," is buried in its early-18th-century cathedral. In the middle of the city the palace of the prince-abots contains splendid Baroque rooms, and a collection of the delicate porcelain produced locally in the late 18th century. On one side of the palace is a comfortable and traditional hotel, Zum Kurfürst. On the other is the ultramodern Maritim Hotel am Schlosspark. It has one of the most exhilarating dining-rooms in Europe. In the former Orangerie of the prince-abots, a Baroque masterpiece designed by Maximilian von Welsch in 1714-1726, gods and goddesses floating on clouds look down from the ceiling on the guests eating below.

Seven kilometers south of Fulda is the former country residence of the prince-abots, Schloss Fasanerie. Built in the mid-18th century, it is a mixture of palace and farm house stretching across four courtyards. Up the magnificent Baroque staircase, lined with busts of Roman, and pictures of Holy Roman emperors you enter a dream interior. It provides a glimpse of the way of life and artistic taste of the international royal mafia that ruled Europe for centuries. For after the Napoleonic Wars Fulda belonged to the ancient and powerful dynasty of Hesse-Kassel, whose power base was north of Fulda. Fasanerie was one of their residences and still belongs to the Electoral Hesse House Foundation.

Fasanerie is a concentration of the best of several palaces and collections belonging to the Hesse-Kassels. It was arranged after World War II by Prince Philip of Hesse-Kassel, a collector and connoisseur of genius. He was a grandson of Queen Victoria, a nephew of Kaiser Wilhelm II, a son-in-law of King of Italy and a very rich man indeed. There is nothing faded about the grandeur of Fasanerie. Everything is of the highest quality, including his arrangement and display.

One of the first rooms is the magnificent Baroque Herons' hall, hung with pictures by J.H. Tischbein showing Landgraf Frederick II and his court in red and silver uniforms hunting heron. It leads into a series of neoclassical apartments designed in the 1820s by a local architect called Bremius. In deliberate contrast to the glamor of the French Empire style, they are simple and elegant, and decorated in pale monochrome colors. There is no gilding.

The names of the rooms are a tribute to the international ramifications of the Hesse-Kassels and their role in the history of Europe. A Hesse-Kassel



View of the 18th century cathedral, top, and a courtyard at Fasanerie.

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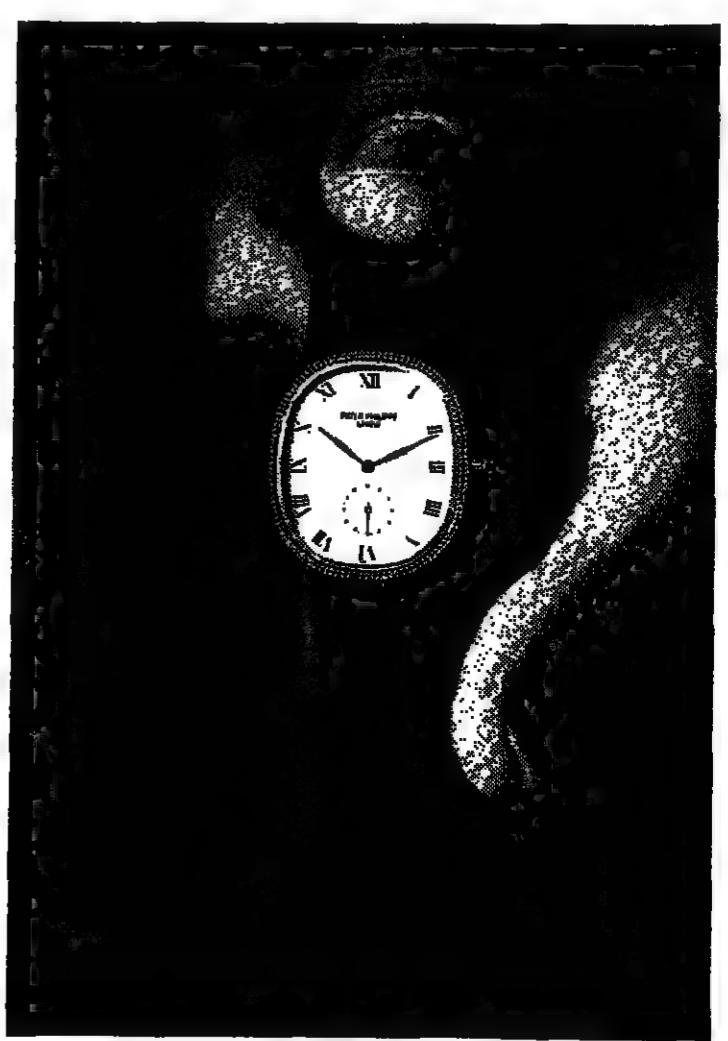
The portraits are balanced by an army of other pictures and objects. In Fasanerie you can see a mirror that belies many of excellent quality, by artists such as Antoine Pesne and Elisabeth Vigee-Lebrun. A Winterhalter of the Landgraff Anna, a vision in pink guaze with a disturbingly hard face, is one of his finest portraits. She was a Prussian princess and went to complain to Bismarck when Prussia annexed Hesse-Kassel after the war of 1866. He had her railway carriage unhooked before she reached Berlin. Thereafter the Hesse-Kassels were ruling princes no more, but they were allowed to keep Fasanerie.

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The elegance and refinement of Schloss Fasanerie make it easy to forget that there has been a darker side to the Hesse-Kassels. In the 18th century the Landgraf Frederick II hired out his own soldiers to fight for his nephew George III against the American colonists. Many of them settled in Pennsylvania. During the Napoleonic Wars the Elector William I, one of the most reactionary rulers of the day, enabled the Rothschilds to make their first fortune by asking them to manage his investments.

In the 20th century, Prince Philip combined excellent artistic taste with execrable political views. The man who could spend six hours contemplating one exquisite Renaissance drawing was a committed Nazi. Territories which his ancestors had ruled as landgraves and electors he governed for the Third Reich. In the end, however, his own wife died in a concentration camp.

Today Fasanerie is maintained in splendor by his son. It is a reminder of the immense importance of the dynasties of Germany in politics and the arts. It is a treasure-house of Europe, comparable to Chatsworth or Chambord. It should be visited by anyone in the neighborhood, and justifies a journey from anywhere in Germany.



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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

The Frequent-Fliers And the Frequent-Stayers

by Roger Collis

NEXT time you check into your favorite hotel, you may be faced with an agonizing management decision: Whether to use your stay to rack up mileage credits in a airline frequent-flier program (participating hotels usually count for 500 to 1,000 miles on a per-night or per-stay basis) or to accumulate bonus points in the hotel's own frequent-stayer program.

Many major hotel chains are discovering what airlines have already proved: that rewarding loyal customers with awards — from free accommodation to airline tickets and Caribbean cruises — is a powerful way to generate more revenue and improve occupancy rates in what is a buyer's market in

Hotel chains are discovering what airlines proved

most parts of the world. Counting bonus points in hotel programs is likely to become as much of an addiction among business travelers as mileage counting is today.

The difference is that while airline programs have been slow to spread much beyond North America, the new generation of hotel plans is already available to residents in most countries. For example, Marriott (145 hotels) and Sheraton (500 hotels) market their bonus programs worldwide, except in countries where there are legal restrictions for residents. Hilton Hotels Corp. (260 hotels in the United States) will launch an award program "sometimes during 1987" and Hyatt (127 hotels) has plans to upgrade its Gold Passport frequent-stayer plan by adding bonus points and awards at the beginning of April. A spokeswoman for Hilton International, which operates 90 properties (Vista hotels in the United States and Hiltons elsewhere) says that the group has plans to extend facilities for its Vista Club members. According to an industry insider, this will include bonus points and awards.

Says Richard Hodgson, regional director of marketing, Europe, for Inter-Continental and Forum Hotels (63 hotels), "This type of awards program is certainly in vogue and has become a principal marketing technique in our industry." Inter-Continental introduced a frequent-stayer program last November (restricted so far to residents of the United States) and claims 60,000 members already. According to David Marks, United Kingdom and Ireland sales manager for Sheraton, more than 100,000 members were recruited in six months after the launch of Sheraton Club International in June 1986.

Of course, hotel club programs that provide extra services and amenities for frequent guests have been around for years. Like airline clubs, they are packaged under a variety of exotic, ego-boosting names. Take your pick from Shangri-La's Golden Circle Club at its Singapore property, Best Western's Crown Club, Marriott's Club Marquis, Mandarin's Carte Noire, Mandarin's Kuan Dai and Inter-Continental's Six Continents Club. The usual deal is that you must either make a specified number of visits or stay so many nights during a year, typically between 8 and 16. Most are free, some charge a token fee (say \$25) to weed out the first-time game players.

Typical benefits include express and late check-out, priority reservations, room upgrades, cashing of personal checks (up to \$250), free weekend stays, gifts, such as toiletries, a bottle of wine on arrival, discounts on rental cars and of course, "recognition as

an honored guest." Club schemes are mostly aimed at the individual traveler; room discounts are usually limited to corporate customers. For example, Hyatt gives "10 to 15 percent off the rack-rate" to companies that commit to so many room nights a year. Holiday Inn offers a discount of 5 to 20 percent (this depends on the property) to companies guaranteeing 200 room nights a year (the chain's Middle East division offers 10 percent discount to individual members of its Insider Club) and Trusthouse Forte has a Gold Card that provides both a corporate discount on total spending at its hotels worldwide (5 percent on £50,000 and 8 percent on £150,000) plus VIP club treatment for individual executives who show the card.

But true frequent-stayer bonus programs are different. Like airlines' frequent-flier programs (which American Airlines initiated in 1981), they offer a raft of awards to the individual, not the corporation. Holiday Inn was first into the game in 1983 with its Priority Club, which awarded points based on the number of nights you stayed in Holiday Inn properties. The present trend is for points to accrue on how much money you charge to your room account. Typically, this includes bar and restaurant, phone and laundry. This encourages guests to spend more in the hotel (the room rate, according to several hoteliers, may only be half the total bill) and enables the guest to rack up points rapidly.

Consider Sheraton's Club International (\$25 to join) which awards four points for every dollar you spend at the hotel. Assuming you spend \$200 a day, it doesn't take long to build up to 22,250 points, which wins you seven nights accommodation with breakfast at Ixtapa Sheraton resort hotel in Mexico; 31,400 points give you one a round-trip coach ticket on American Airlines between any two U.S. cities or a round trip to London economy on Pan Am from any East Coast gateway. Plus the usual amenities at the hotel for club members.

Inter-Continental's Rewards program earns one point for every dollar spent. Awards range from a one-night stay over a weekend (2,000 points), a seven-night stay in a hotel (10,000 points) to a first class round-trip ticket on Pan Am to anywhere in the world from the United States or a cruise for two on any 7-to-14-day segment of the QE2 on a round-the-world cruise (20,000 points).

Even more rewarding is Marriott's Honored Guest Award program. Points are awarded on a basis of duration of stay (100 a night) plus money spent (10 points per dollar charged to your room). You get a 3,000-point bonus when you join the program (enrollment is free) plus a further 2,000 points on your first night's stay in 60 days. When you reach 40,000 points you are admitted to Club Marquis (with its in-house benefits) and bonus points are given for specific hotels, times of year and time-periods. At 20,000 points you get a free one-night stay at any hotel over a weekend plus an upgrade on rental of a subcompact; 110,000 points brings you to seven days at any Marriott hotel, or resort hotel, plus 50 percent off a seven-day cruise on purchase of one ticket and a round-trip coach air ticket on Eastern, TWA or Western Airlines. The big payoff is at 350,000 points: three five-day stays at a Marriott hotel, a seven-day San Juan cruise for two, four round-trip air tickets anywhere on the tie-in partners' systems, and a 15-day Hertz car rental.

With rewards like these, it's up to the gamesman to unravel the complexities and pick up the best deals. It will be interesting to see how far hotel chains can afford to go with these costly — if cost effective — programs and if tie-in partners (airlines, hotels, rental cars) of both frequent-stayers and frequent-flier programs will finally merge into a joint "frequent traveler" type of award program.

Maybe UAL Inc., the recently formed parent company of United Airlines, Hertz, Westin Hotels and Hilton International, will come up with something new for the business traveler.

by Mary Taylor Simeti

THERE is something in the air in Sicily that stimulates the foreigner to creativity. The best Sicilian art — the Greek temples, the Byzantine mosaics, the Arab-Norman churches — bear witness to the fullness of expression that foreign cultures attained after they had invaded the island.

It is not surprising, then, that some of the handwoven fabrics being produced on the island today are designed by a foreigner, a young woman from Switzerland named Regina Hildebrandt, who draws her inspiration from Sicily's dramatic landscapes, its ancient flora and its centuries-old artistic traditions.

Impressioni di Sicilia, the company that produces her fabrics, carries good-looking, inexpensive items such as placemats, potholders and aprons, which fit easily into a traveler's suitcase. But the fabrics are also suited for interior decoration. Customers choose the design and color, and the fabric is silk-screened by hand.

The company has an unusual history. Hildebrandt had only a limited experience in technical design when she came to Sicily in 1965 to direct a craft program run by the social reformer and writer Danilo Dolci at the community development center outside of Palermo. There she met Leslie and Doris Tillett, design consultants with a studio in New York. Although the Dolci program folded, the desire to learn silk-screen remained, and in 1973 Hildebrandt flew to New York for a three-week course at the Tillett studio. She and two young Sicilian architectural students, Rosario Rotondo and Tonino Caramitato, set up shop in Palermo, in a glass-and-wrought-iron fin-de-siecle photography studio behind the Church of San Domenico, in the heart of the old city.

The early years were full of mishaps — a shipment of tablecloths to Switzerland whose designs came off in the wash; yards of material charred in the heat-processing because the oven they themselves had built couldn't be regulated; even after they installed a thermostat acquired from a local manufacturer of bakery equipment.

Finally they borrowed the money to buy a proper oven, but it was too large for the studio. Relocation was in order.

Impressioni di Sicilia now occupies the

SHOPPING

A Swiss Designer's Textile Invasion of Sicily



Regina Hildebrandt and Tonino Caramitato.

stables and storerooms of an 18th century villa belonging to the Barone di Santocanale in Partanna Mondello, the fashionable summering area on the western outskirts of Palermo. Their printing tables run the length of one cavernous storeroom. Jamais, bougainvilles, palm trees and other examples of the rich Sicilian mixture of Mediterranean and tropical vegetation surround their apartments and inspire some of Hildebrandt's most striking designs.

The scutellum, which blooms in a tall spike of pale pink flowers, the caper, as decorative as it is flavorful with its sprays of coin-shaped leaves and delicate blossoms, the maidenhair fern and the dwarf palm are printed in the vivid colors of the Sicilian spring on a white or natural background. The material is cotton muslin for curtains, and heavier cotton or cotton and linen blends that are well-suited for summer slipcovers. A few of the floral prints — the geranium, the pomegranate and the dwarf palm — are available in plastic-coated versions to be cut into tablecloths for summer dining.

Another series of prints is based on the

wall and fill with long loaves of Italian bread.

The latest series, designed with curtains and slipcovers in mind, uses geometric decorative motifs from Greek vases as simple yet elegant borders. Specially processed dyes give an unique patina to the colors, in this case earthy tones: the dusty browns, golds and blues of summer in Sicily.

As often happens, some of the designs that to the foreigner's eye are the more original and beautiful are the ones that have had less success in Sicily, and given the scale on which Impressioni di Sicilia operates, the whole range of designs is never in production at one time. But this small scale permits the studio to accept orders for any of their designs in the colors and fabrics of the client's choosing, even for very limited quantities.

Impressioni di Sicilia (telephone 533086) at Villa Santocanale, Via Partanna Mondello 78, Palermo, welcomes visitors, and anyone who wishes to see the complete collection of designs or discuss a special order can telephone for an appointment. Since it is somewhat difficult to find, one of the staff will arrange to meet you in the lobby of the Mondello Palace Hotel and drive you to the studio.

The fabrics differ in price: cotton muslins, 59 inches wide, are about \$30 to \$38 a yard; upholstery cottons, 59 inches wide, about \$38 to \$50 a yard. The plastic-coated fabrics, in a 56-inch width, are about \$44 a yard, while the placemats cost \$6 to \$8 each, oven mitts \$6 to \$8, potholders \$3 a pair, aprons \$15.50 each, summer bags with an Etna design \$15.50.

The following stores carry fabrics and finished goods produced by Impressioni di Sicilia:

In Palermo: L'Albero del Cotone, Via Gaetano Datta 19, and Bottega Caleca, Via Gaetano Datta 24.

In Catania: L'Albero del Cotone, Via Martino Cistri 1.

In Syracuse: L'Albero del Cotone, Via Tevere 47.

In Ragusa: Deorum, Via Napoleone Colajanni 33.

Mary Taylor Simeti is the author of "On Persephone's Island" (Knopf), which will be issued by North Point Press in paperback next month. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

FOOD

How to Eat Well Without a Michelin Guide

by Joe Novitski

YEARS ago, before motels came in chains and food came out of franchise outlets, a group of us who lived on the West Coast and went to school in the East, drove across the United States four or six times each year. The transcontinental highways had not yet become super; we could see the countryside and had to go slowly through the towns. To select the best place to eat cheaply and well, from the three or four on Main Street in Carroll, Iowa, or Casper, Wyoming, we developed some visual recognition rules:

• Always stop where the pickups are parked outside.

• Clean, polished cars in conservative colors parked outside. Look for grey, blue or white Renaults and Citroëns, of middle size. Red fits but avoid a place with cars wearing the publicity strip at the upper edge of the windshield or rear window that is the French equivalent of a bumper sticker.

• A garden, lawns or just window boxes that are well-kept without flamboyance. Behind these external signs, you are more likely than not to find the solid, middle class citizens and farmers of the region eating in a restaurant you too can trust.

At a small restaurant in Fauville-en-Caux, which is at least 30 minutes drive from any town in upper Normandy that figures in a guide book, I followed the signs I've listed to a place called Restaurant de la Normandie late in one lunch hour last January.

I came to be greeted there as a regular and finally asked to see what was behind the cleanliness and friendly service and the consistent high marks that restaurant achieved on the strict ratios French diners recognize: the ratios between quantity and quality and price. Watching through the lunch rush in

the Michelin red guide with confidence, if one knows what to look for. Look for these French signs of confidence and pride in the small local restaurants that are not listed in any of the guides:

• Clean, polished cars in conservative colors parked outside. Look for grey, blue or white Renaults and Citroëns, of middle size. Red fits but avoid a place with cars wearing the publicity strip at the upper edge of the windshield or rear window that is the French equivalent of a bumper sticker.

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the kitchen there one recent Saturday, I found as much devotion to the cook's vocation as any Troisgros can bring to bear.

Patrice Gode was 26 when he borrowed enough from a friend, five years ago, to buy the Restaurant de la Normandie from a local chef who had cooked there for more than 20 years. Gode had served an apprenticeship of three years in his native Rouen, then cooked as a drafter in the French army and, later, at Rouen restaurants. Finally he cooked for two years as a section chief at the Hôtel Georges V in Paris.

"This," he said, introducing me to his kitchen, "is my piano. No matter how small it is we always call the stove a piano. It's new. Everything is new. We put it all in our selves."

**Thursday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

8%	5%	BAT	.20	24	110%	5%	8%	8%
2%	22%	BDM S	.12	4	20%	2%	2%	+
19%	10%	BRT S	1.68	50	100%	1%	1%	+
3%	2%	BSN S	1.68	50	100%	1%	1%	+
19%	12%	BSN S	1.68	50	100%	1%	1%	+
19%	13%	Elder	.55	13	21	11%	1%	+
12%	14%	Fallow	.20	21	21	10%	1%	+
12%	14%	Blind	.20	21	21	10%	1%	+
4%	14%	Blind/wt	.20	21	21	10%	1%	+
22%	25%	Barf	6.67	22	21	20%	7	+
5%	5%	Barf	6.67	22	21	20%	7	+
12%	7%	Barf/B	.40	34	21	11%	1%	+
6%	7%	Barco	.20	35	21	11%	1%	+
7	7	Barnwl	.20	22	21	11%	1%	+
10%	4%	BarryBG	.20	22	21	11%	1%	+
9%	5%	Baruch	.20	35	20	11%	1%	+
13	8%	Beard	.20	35	20	11%	1%	+
9%	4%	Beddik	.20	35	20	11%	1%	+
7%	7%	Bedwirn	.20	13	20	11%	1%	+
37%	34%	Berber	.20	13	20	11%	1%	+
4%	3%	Berber/n	.20	13	20	11%	1%	+
2%	3%	BessCo	.20	14	20	11%	1%	+
15%	16%	Bicc	.20	20	20	11%	1%	+
32%	22%	Bick/W	.20	15	20	11%	1%	+
25%	15%	Bier R	.20	15	20	11%	1%	+
27%	13%	Bier R	.20	15	20	11%	1%	+
2%	16%	Biles S	.20	14	17	11%	1%	+
24%	16%	Bincle	.20	14	17	11%	1%	+
11%	11%	Blimm A	.20	13	20	11%	1%	+
14%	11%	Blimm B	.20	13	20	11%	1%	+
14%	16%	BlorPh	.20	13	20	11%	1%	+
14%	8%	BowVol	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
5%	8%	BowlA's	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
4%	8%	BowlW	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
25%	17%	Brown	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
14%	14%	Brown S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
2%	12%	Brown S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
4%	4%	Buckin	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
7%	7%	Buckin P	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
21%	11%	Buckin S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
4%	4%	Bush S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
6%	6%	Bush S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
2%	11%	Bush S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+
17%	5%	Bush S	.20	12	13	11%	1%	+

- ADVERTISEMENT -

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed)

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = regularly; (I) = irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT			
1-w	Al-Mal Trust, S.A.		8 266.47
	BERNARD BAER & CO. LTD.		
1-g	Boardman	SF	840.00
1-g	Caribar	SF	1420.00
1-g	Equibar America	SF	1514.00
1-g	Equibar Europe	SF	1504.00
1-g	Equibar Pacific	SF	1417.00
1-g	Grobbar	SF	1644.00
1-g	Stockbar	SF	1619.00
1-g	SFR-BAER	SF	1605.00
BAlI	MULTICURRENCY		
1-r	Multicurrency US\$	S	1,137.16
1-r	Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,101.10
1-r	Multicurrency Yen	YEN	202,001.00
BNP	INTERFUNDS		
1-w	Interfund Fund	S	177.31
1-w	Intercurrency USA	S	10.57
1-w	Intercurrency DM	DM	20.64
(w)	Intercurrency Sterling	S	70.12
(w)	Intercurrency French Offer	S	11.58
(w)	Intercurrency Pacific Offer	S	17.11
(w)	Intercurrency N. Amer. Offer	S	11.58
BANPLUS INDOSUEZ			
1-w	Asian Growth Fund	S	314.1
1-w	Diversibond	SF	84.75
1-w	FIF-America	S	21.10
1-w	FIF-Europe	S	27.48
1-w	FIF-International	S	17.16
1-w	FIF-Pacific	S	37.62
1-w	France Blue Chips No 1.	FF	102,701.45
1-w	France Blue Chips No 2.	FF	102,009.94
1-w	Indonesia Multibonds A	S	129.40
1-d	Indonesia Multibonds B	S	248.77
1-w	Indonesia Multibonds C	S	102,000.00
1-w	Indonesia Multibonds D	S	102,000.00

(w) Pacific Gold Fund		\$ 11.44
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) ECU Multiplacement	Ecu	1047.35
MIM BRITANNIA POS 271, St. Heller, Jersey		
(w) Dollar Income	S	9.913
(w) Dollar Mon.Curr.	S	13.12
(d) Dollar Mon. Port.	S	1.725
(d) Sterling Mon. Port.	S	166.98
(d) Sterling Mon. Port.	S	1.725
(w) Gold & Prec. Metals	S	1.000
(w) Sterling Mon. Curr.	S	17.42
(d) Japan Doctor Perfi. Fd.	S	2.712
(w) Jersey Gift	S	21.67
(d) Okesman Global Strat	S	113.85
(d) World of Leisure	S	1.405
(d) World of Technology	S	1.12
BROADCAST INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) Euro Money Market	S	30.49
(w) Euro-S Money Market	DM	27.49
(w) Euro-S Bond	S	11.53
(w) Euro-S Bond	DM	27.49
(w) Global Equity	S	14.92
(w) Global Bond	S	11.00
(w) Global Bond & Equity	S	12.25
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	S	71.58
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	S	33.00
CITYCORP INVESTMENT BANK (LUX)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 47.5571		
(d) Climvest Ecu	ECU	1132.40
(d) Climvest Liquidity	S	1095.21
(d) Climvest Monop. Growth	S	1147.27
CITYTRUST		
(d) U.S. 5 Bonds	S	10.46
(w) U.S. 5 Money Market	S	11.85
(d) U.S. 5 Money Market	S	20.74
CREDIT SUISSE LIQUEUR PRICES		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	57.25
(d) Bond Valor Swei	SF	104.90
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	SF	126.02
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	105.51
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	10,000.00
(d) Bond Valor S. Sterling	S	104.07
(d) Convert Valor Swei	SF	132.95
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	SF	140.09
(d) CSF International	SF	120.59
(d) Actions Suisses	SP	49.00
(d) Europa-Valor	SP	178.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SP	140.00
(d) Kosmos-Valor	SP	222.00
(d) Uropa-Valor	SP	80.00
(d) Pacifico-Valor	SP	199.25
(d) CS Gold-Valor	S	130.00
(d) Ecu Bond A	ECU	102.00
(d) Ecu Bond B	ECU	102.00
(d) Guiden Bond A	FL	101.84
(d) Guiden Bond B	FL	101.84
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	101.26
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	101.26
(d) CS Short-T. Bd S.A	S	101.90
(d) CS Short-T. Bd S.B	S	101.90
(d) CS Money Market Fund	S	1105.28
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1116.13
(d) CS Money Market Fund	S	1102.81
(d) CS Money Market Fd. Yen	Yen	1105.9640
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall, LONDON EC2 (01 9209777)		
(w) Winchester Capital	S	100.60
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	S	158.74
(m) Winchester Diversified	S	17.55
(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	S	9.53
(m) Winchester Frontier	S	149.43
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	119.25
	S	13.34
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	S	99.99
(w) Worldwide Securities	S	104.74
(w) Westhouse Special	S	2042.22
DIT INVESTMENT FPM		
(d) ICI Chemicals	DM	34.16
(d) ICI Rentonfond	DM	73.07
THE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK LTD.		

ANSWER

- (w) WIGGINS SPECIALIST	3 262.2
DIT INVESTMENT FUND	
- (i) CANTERBURY	DM 34.16
- (i) MINTONFORD	DM 73.07
ERIC TRUST CO (JERSEY) LTD.	
1-3400 St. St. 1981 (002-0000)	
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.	
- (d) Inter. Bid - 3 14.24 Other	\$ 314.676
- (d) Co.: Bid - 17.32 Offer	\$ 17,580
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
- (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	\$ 1,4776
- (d) Short Term 'A' (Distri)	\$ 5,9731
- (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	\$ 1,2140
- (d) Short Term 'B' (Distri)	\$ 1,1240
- (w) Long Term	\$ 30.09
ELDERS (202-275-0446)	
Elders Futures Fund	
- (w) ELDERS LIMITED	\$ 242.76
ELDERS SAMUEL	

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars;
 Swiss Francs, Y-Yen; e-asked; f-Offer Price; p-bid change
 Gross Performance Index December: Q-Offer Price incl. 3%
 interest rate, 100 = 100

listed in

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS

Floating-Rate Notes

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips on Weak Economic Data

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

NEW YORK. — The dollar lost ground against most major currencies Thursday in New York and Europe because of weak U.S. economic data, although comments by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board stemmed the decline.

Traders in New York said that the dollar slipped after the Commerce Department announced a 7.5 percent plunge in durable goods orders to U.S. factories in January. The currency recovered slightly after a statement by Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, warning of the consequences of a weak dollar.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8235 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8235 Wednesday, and at 152.975 yen, down from 153.375. It slipped to 6.0710 French francs from 6.0755 and to 1.5350 Swiss francs from 1.5385.

It also fell against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5405, up from \$1.5385.

European traders said they were inclined to sell the dollar because of the performance of the U.S. economy.

But that inclination, they said, is

Closure	Thurs.	Wed.
Deutsche marks	1.8235	1.8235
Pound sterling	1.5375	1.5365
Japanese yen	152.975	153.375
Swiss francs	1.5350	1.5385
French francs	6.0710	6.0755
Source: Reuters		

still offset by fears that central banks of the United States and other leading industrial nations will intervene and buy dollars if it looks like the currency is falling again following their agreement in Paris last weekend to stabilize exchange rates.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8235 DM, up from the day's low of 1.8110 DM but down slightly from 1.8275 DM at Wednesday's close. It closed at 153.07 yen, down from 153.60.

The dollar also ended lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5395, up from \$1.5385.

European traders said they were inclined to sell the dollar because of the performance of the U.S. economy.

But that inclination, they said, is

now desperation trying to get off its books.

Morgan spokesman called the rumors absurd. They said the price of the paper had been badly affected by the crisis in the market for perpetual FRNs since the record-low coupon on the dollar issue — 14 point below the London interbank bid rate, or Libid — was no longer regarded as an acceptable rate of return.

In any event, the repackaging has removed some \$320 million of the Danish Eurodollar float from the market, and the price of the paper has risen — trading Thursday at 97.75.

At 97, the price at which Morgan bought the paper, the dollar FRNs were yielding the equivalent of 3/16-point over the London interbank offered rate, or Libid. That high yield, Morgan officials said,

gave them the profit to arrange the swaps to create the synthetic issues.

Two single-purpose entities were created, one with the acronym Stars and the other Stripes. Stars is selling 300 million DM of nine-and-a-half-year FRNs to Bank to accept the funds received if the Danish notes are called and to continue the borrowing until the DM and sterling notes can be called.

In effect, Dresdner is saying it is ready to borrow dollars at Libid less 1/4.

Although the FRN market itself has largely been closed to new issues because of the prolonged crisis in the market for perpetual stock, the relatively high coupons offered on the DM and sterling floaters made both issues an instant success.

However, some bankers questioned what effect such relatively high yields would have on the rest of the dated FRN market.

"This creates a position that fits the asset position" that Morgan wanted to run, the spokesman said.

He added, "We are not worried about the yield we have on the rest of the dated FRN market."

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Party

SPORTS

Warren Spahn Remembers Springs PastBy David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

HARTSHORNE, Oklahoma — The road out of Hartshorne follows the potholes and wadens in the shadows of aspen. The snow along the way to the Diamond Star Ranch is melting now, and in the first flush of a false spring, the hard, dead earth has turned spongy underfoot, as though to promise that the cold nights will soon be gone and that in the sunshine of summer days anything is possible.

But the owner of the Diamond Star could never be patient in February. In this season between the seasons, in this dark void that for 21 years preceded spring training in Florida, Warren Spahn, the ageless miracle-maker of the Boston and Milwaukee Braves, heard two voices. One, deep and fearful, whispered, "No athlete can go on forever." The other — the one that spoke the loudest — said, "Strive to excel and you cannot be defeated."

Spahn played baseball until he was 44 — enjoying some of his finest successes after 40 — and for most of his career was to pitching what Michelangelo was to painting. He wrote the record book for left-handers, won every award that was to be won, was voted into the Hall of Fame and became to many a symbol of a simpler day when ballplayers gave loyalty to a single team for their entire careers, got high on victories instead of cocaine and considered themselves fortunate to get a \$1,500 raise after an outstanding season.

"They talk about pressure today, but whatever happened to the word 'challenge' — the intensity to excel?" Spahn asked, shifting his blue Jeep into first, its wheels spinning over hillside rocks, as he moved across the Diamond Star to check his herd of 250 heifers.

"It's that desire to be greater than the other guy that makes a person worth his salt, whether he's a petroleum engineer or a bell player or what, and I'm not sure the kids today have it like the old guard did. I'm not one of those guys who say everything was best in the old days. If there's a better way to do it, I want to learn it, but still, I'm just not sure the kids now have the same dedication we did."

Spahn turned the Jeep south along the ridgeline that tracks the Kiamichi Mountains. He is 65 now and last headed to spring training with his wife, LaRene, 22 years ago. When he bought the Diamond Star in 1948 — the year the Braves won the National League pennant — it was only 50 acres. Now it

sprawls across 2,800 acres (1,128 hectares), accumulated parcel by parcel. During the winters, he built and patched fences, bulldozed the scrub to make hay fields and pastured land, dug the ponds to provide water for his cattle. By the time February arrived each year, his spirit ached for the uncomplicated delights of a season in the sun.

"Usually you had your contract signed by now," said Spahn, who as the winningest left-hander in history earned a top salary of \$87,500 —

back. It would get so we didn't even have anything to argue about. John was always the gentleman, but was he ever stingy, and he usually had the last word. Of course, I later found out he was earning \$15,000, so I can understand why he didn't want to give it away."

What would Spahn be worth at today's market prices? He smiles and rolls his eyes. "Everyone asks me that," he says. "But how can you look back? Hell, I'd just like to be 21 again and have all my hair."

more," he said. "You think no one gives a damn about you. I was never divorced, but it must be like that. You just have to go out and build a new life for yourself. Some athletes can never handle it, and that leaves them bitter. Well, I decided I was going to be productive until I die."

Fan letters still trickle into the ranch, two decades after he threw his last major-league fastball, at the rate of five or six a day. He is in demand across the country as a speaker, does promotional work for Equitable Assurance Co., AT&T and Borden's, plays in old-timers' baseball games, participates in the Los Angeles Dodgers' Fantasy Camp for nonprofessionals only good enough to dream, helps the commissioners of baseball on youth projects, appears in sporting events, plays in celebrity golf tournaments and earns \$2,000 to sign autographs and talk baseball for a few hours at shows where baseball cards are traded by their collectors.

So Spahn, a widower since his wife died nine years ago, is on the move constantly, earning more now than he did during his playing days, and staying at the ranch for only a few days at a stretch.

Back at his comfortable three-bedroom ranch house, he went into the office to call his son Greg in Tulsa for a golf game. Told that the course at Indian Springs Country Club was still covered with snow, he said, "The hell with it. Let's play anyway." Greg, an honors graduate of the University of Oklahoma, is Spahn's only child; the two of them have remained close friends and are partners in Spahn's business affairs.

This is the ranch, which is incorporated and includes an oil well generating \$300 a month. There are other oil investments too, three rented houses in Florida, and Spahn Enterprises. Spahn, who was always more comfortable making money than spending it, works at a metal desk and has a telephone answering machine that he never turns on. He has no secretary, no agent, no staff.

The walls and shelves of the office are covered with trophies, plaques, pictures and mementos of his achievements during Milwaukee's golden age of baseball. Sometimes Spahn — the son of a wallpaper salesman who earned \$27 a week, holder of a battlefield commission earned in the battle for the Remagen Bridge and the winner of 363 major league victories — looks up from his desk, almost surprised, and asks himself, "Hey, did I really do all that?"



Warren Spahn in action at an old-timers game.

hardly more than meal money for today's players whose average pay is \$412,520 a year.

"I'd sit there across the desk from John Quinn," who was the Braves' general manager, "after winning 22, 23 games the year before, and he wouldn't even offer more money, I'd say, 'John, what do I have to do to get a raise?' And he'd say, 'You've paid to win.'"

"He'd write down a figure on a piece of paper and push it across the desk to me. I'd scratch it out, write in a new figure, and push it

Spahn's concessions to age have been few — reading glasses, extra pounds on his midriff, a bald head — and his eyes still twinkle. He laughs easily and often, remembers a few patches he wishes he had back to throw over again, particularly a home run ball to Elston Howard in the 1957 World Series, and talks, if pressed, about what happens when the body will no longer obey the mind and spring training becomes a season of the past.

"There's a feeling of emptiness at first as though you don't exist any-

longer," he said. "Then you do."

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VANTAGE POINT / Ken Denlinger**SMU Penalty: Blatant Banditry, Proper Justice**

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Because the men who ran the football section of its sandbox acted like immature adolescents for more than a decade, Southern Methodist University was treated in kind by the NCAA. For misbehaving two years ago, the Mustangs were put on probation; for rifling the cookie jar, with both fists, before that punishment was even close to finished, the brats got grounded. Told they couldn't go out and play with their buddies for a year.

Wednesday's action is sad for college sports; it's also somewhat historic. And encouraging: about time blatant banditry was slapped with proper justice. In the last 12 years, SMU has been nailed five times by the relatively undermanned NCAA enforcement staff. Little wonder some of us cynics have been calling the place Scandals Mounting Unbelievably.

Those vaguely familiar with the NCAA's so-called "death penalty" might consider the Mustangs only half-dead, because football was canceled for just one season instead of the maximum two. But past and future sanctions all but assure that SMU will not be much of a factor well into the 1990s.

"They have effectively removed SMU from Division I-A football," said the executive director of the College Football Association, Chuck Neinas. "It seems awfully harsh."

Still, nobody deserves it more.

Twice slapped on probation in the '80s, SMU kept paying players anyway. Perhaps it was improvising on a theory many NFL linemen use: the smart time to really hold is the play immediately after being called for holding.

The most recent SMU sins were too flagrant for anybody to ignore. David Stanley, a former linebacker, confessed on television to receiving \$750 a month from an assistant coach fired for

Sins of the Methodists

The Associated Press

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Indiana's basketball coach, Bob Knight, says that as a Methodist, he's pleased penalties were imposed on Southern Methodist University.

He said he likes Notre Dame because "the Catholics know how to play and win without cheating. I'm a Methodist, and apparently we don't. So I'm glad to see that happen."

The 1985 mess, Stanley said he also received a \$25,000 lump sum.

A Dallas newspaper reported that Albert Rees, a tight end, was living rent free in an apartment supplied by a booster who had been banned from associating with the football program. The school initiated an investigation — and invited the NCAA to join it.

"I didn't want to hear something in one ear and whisper it into another," said the university's faculty representative, Lonnier Kliever, a religion professor who led the internal probe. "I wanted the NCAA to be there when we heard about it for the first time."

Knight also told The Associated Press the school never considered abandoning the sport. "We feel it has a place on campus and we wanted to do football right. With our special admissions, and starting from the ground up, we believe we can control the program."

There will be nothing to control for a year, and not a whole lot for quite some time. Sanctions that last until 1990 include: reducing the number of scholarships each year from 25 to 15 for three years, cutting the number of assistant coaches from nine to five and limiting off-

campus recruiting to the head coach and four assistants for three years. That's in addition to being allowed to play just seven games, all within the Southwest Conference and all on the road, when the program resumes in 1988.

The effects of the 1985 penalties were just beginning to be felt. From powerhouse teams that featured Eric Dickerson and Craig James, SMU was 6-5 last season, tied for fourth in the conference. No recruits were signed on national letter-of-intent day this month.

So a program already on the slide plummeted to bottom in a league renowned for its obsession with football and paying whatever price was necessary to win. The only two sports that matter in Texas, someone once cracked, are football and spring football. Of nine SWC schools, seven either are on probation just coming off probation or under investigation.

Let's take a look at where SMU has been recently and where it figures to go: no scholarships in 1986 (from the prior probation) and no football in 1987; only a total of 45 scholarships the next three years when everybody else has about twice that many.

If capital punishment doesn't stop murder, the death penalty surely will not eliminate cheating by those determined to win big in a hurry. But it's a much-needed deterrent.

In the 1950s, there was only one NCAA enforcement officer. In the 1960s, there are at least 15 times as many. As recently as the early 1970s, it was possible for a school to use a player it had cheated to sign in NCAA events. No longer. Now anyone who cheats his socks off is going to get his football or basketball dealt for a year or so.

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SCOREBOARD**Basketball****U.S. College Leaders**

(Through Feb. 27)

TEAM OFFENSE

(G = Wins, L = Losses)

Nevada-Las Vegas 27 14 27 207

North Carolina 27 25 27 210

Oklahoma 26 21 25 203

Clemson 27 24 24 200

Alabama 26 21 24 197

Michigan 26 17 22 200

Eastern Kentucky 34 19 224 192

Middle Tenn. St. 26 21 226 193

U. of Irvine 26 21 223 192

Tenn. 27 25 225 191

WVU 27 24 226 190

Missouri 26 21 225 189

Wis.-Green Bay 26 21 225 188

St. Mary's Calif. 26 21 225 187

North Carolina 26 21 225 186

Arkansas 26 21 225 185

Louisiana 26 21 225 184

Georgia 26 21 225 183

Florida 26 21 225 182

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Utah 26 21 225 178

Stanford 26 21 225 177

Washington 26 21 225 176

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